The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

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One of the didn't-know-it-was-loaded fools has gone over. This time it was a student in Tuscuhim college, who picked up an old army pistol and handled it didn't-know-it-was-loaded fashion. He died in a few minutes.

The Republican caucus of the Ohio legislature has nominated John Sherman for re-election to the U. S. Senate. That body being Republican on joint ballot, the manipulator of the great presidential steal will be re-elected this week to the U. S. Senate.

Speaker Carlisle has announced his committees. The coinage committee is controled by the silver men. Governor Curtin was not appointed as chairman of the Foreign Affairs committee, Perry Belmont, of New York, comes in for that. Gov. Curtin was the proper person for it by all odds.

James Keene, the millionaire from California, who came to New York in a palace car a few years ago, has just been telling in court how much money he hasn't got now. He declares under oath that in place of his former millions he has now neither property or income. He is able to wear a good cravat and other articles of wearing apparel to match and presents a well-fed appearance for a man so poverty-stricken, all of which he claims is owing to the generosity of his wife.

Not to re-appoint Gov. Curtin to the chairmanship of the House committee on Foreign Affairs, is not a back-set for the able and distinguished member from this district, but rather a back-set for the committee to deprive it of so competent and experienced a head, one who held a first-class mission and filled it with honor, and who has traveled over Europe and studied the institutions of that continent.

Gov. Curtin can stand it to have a "back-set" of this kind if Speaker Carlisle and the Foreign Affairs committee can. Our member was the only one upon the floor of the House who really possessed all the qualifications requisite for a chairman of that important committee, and not to re-appoint him was doing harm to the public service and not to Gov. Curtin.

Perry Belmont may be a good sort of little man yet not able to run a hotel.

An association of farmers has been formed in Berks county under the name of the Bohemian Oats Society, the object of which is to introduce a variety of oats by that name, selling them for $10 per bushel, whereas the common market price of oats is but 35 cents.

The association met in Reading and the members reported sales of 2,300 bushels at $10 per bushel, notes having been given therefor, payable in one year with 6 per cent. interest. Prof. F. K. Fload, a prominent lawyer and educator, who was a member of the association, exploded a bombshell by showing how similar organizations in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania has proved fraudulent, and he tendered his resignation which was promptly accepted. John D. Turk, of Kutztown, charged that Prof. Fload had stated that he desired to make money out of the association, and would either burst it or himself. This the Professor denies. Large quantities of Bohemian oats are reported to have been sold in Berks and Lehigh counties.

The question of improved cross ties is one which the railways are constantly investigating, as it is an important one from various points of view and not the least from the monetary point. Cheap as wooden ties are now, the annual cost of replacing them is a big item in the annual expense of the lines, estimated by an officer of the Erie at $6,000,000. He fixes 300 ties a mile as the number needed every year for repairs, or a total of from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000. Ties cost from 40 to 60 cents now, but run to 75 cents to $1 when there is a brisk demand for them in case of railway building. The life of a wooden tie is put at three years.

The necessity for a more durable material than wood has long been felt in the old world, and iron and glass have been resorted to. In India iron ties have to be used because of a borer which would enter wooden ones and quickly hollow them out like shells. But there is so little difference between the price of iron and Bessemer steeel that the steel is to be tried in India. Some large orders for ties have been sent to England recently, and among them are some for Bessemer ties. In England itself the iron tie is coming into use more rapidly than is generally supposed, and also in Belgium. The cheapness of iron and the dearness of wood are the reason. The iron costs more originally than wood, but in the end is more economical on account of its durability.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

During the month of December the net cash in the National Treasury increased $8,875,100, and this fact enables the Secretary to publish that the "decrease of debt during the month" is $9,089,940, and for the six months just closed $51,499,710 against $31,501,864 for the corresponding period of last year. The only item of debt which shows a decrease for the month is certificates of deposit, in which the decrease is $3,765,000. The outstanding gold certificates show an increase of $5,500, and silver certificates an increase of $476,823. The actual reduction accomplished during the month is $2,214,240 and this occurs in the non-interest bearing debt. Compared with one year ago the figures giving the total of the interest-bearing debt shows an increase of $8,150, which was occasioned by the conversion into four per cent. bonds of the accumulated interest of the refunding certificates.

The receipts for the month compared with December, 1884, show an increase of nearly $3,000,000, all of which increase was derived from customs. There is also a very favorable exhibit on the expenditure side for the last two months, the amount paid out being $15,000,000, against nearly $22,000,000 in December of 1884. The difference in these amounts was paid for pensions. The increased receipts and decreased expenditures last month explains the large apparent reduction in the debt. The annexed tables show the receipts and expenditures for the six months ending December, 1884 and 1885, respectively:

RECEIPTS.

	1884.	1885.
Customs	$ 92,571,769	$ 95,829,274
Internal Revenue	56,585,217	58,923,938
Miscellaneous	13,822,204	12,121,788
Total	$161,978,170	$165,774,590

EXPENDITURES.

Ordinary	$ 80,030,324	$ 70,020,028
Pensions	33,052,621	34,386,903
Interest	35,688,634	25,138,803
Total	$138,772,479	$130,045,734

The above figures show, in favor of the six months just closed, an increase in receipts of $5,795,705, which is equivalent to a net gain of $14,522,465 over the corresponding period of 1884.

Dr. Higbee, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, has submitted his annual report for the year ening June 1, 1885. The number of enrolled pupils has increased 16,119, making a total of 982,158. The increase of average number of pupils in actual attendance is 21,450, which is 5,331 more than the increase of number of enrolled pupils. The difference between the number enrolled and the number in attendance is too large, numbering 325,030. The total number of teachers now engaged is 22,864, an increase of 400.

There has been a decrease of 88 in number of male teachers and an increase of 488 in number of female teachers. The average monthly salary is very little. For males it is now $39.01 and females $30.08. The Superintendent says this is far below what it should be. Keeping in mind that the number of female teachers is 5,922 in excess of the number of male teachers, and that their average monthly salary is about nine dollars less, it is evident that there is yet much unjust discrimination against female teachers in respect to salary, while there is a growing recognition of their great value in our educational work. He trusts that this unjust discrimination will soon be removed.

THE FRUIT OF FRAUD.

The Republicans of Ohio yesterday perpetrated the great outrage of unseating nine Democratic members of the Legislature who were properly and fairly chosen, and seating nine Republicans who were defeated at the polls in their places.

Thus the Republicans overrode justice and violated their oaths at the bidding of party necessity. When the Democrats nominated Judge Thurman for Senator they put Sherman's election in jeopardy and party exigency has broken down personal integrity and honor.

The probabilities are that Judge Thurman would have received the votes of two Republican members from Hocking Valley, and thus his election would have been accomplished. He has been the stanch friend of that oppressed people, and the Republican leaders apprehended that gratitude and manliness would rise above partisanship. But the tactics which John Sherman invoked in Louisiana in 1877 were imported into Ohio yesterday and he is again saved by fraud. And there are men who esteem John Sherman an honorable man.—*Patriot*, 13.

The cold snap, this week, reached down as far as Galveston, and froze its bay. The icy sheet on the bay was quite a curiosity for the people down in that city, many of whom saw ice for the first time, and to see the bay covered with it naturally was a wonderful sight for the Galvestoners.

JOHN SHERMAN'S METHODS.

He and His "Policy" Backers Steal Nine Democratic Seats to Get a Senatorship.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 12.—There was no delay this morning in the House getting down to business. It was generally understood that the Hamilton county question would be brought up promptly, and as a consequence the House galleries and lobbies and even the aisles were crowded with politicians and visiting statesmen. "Policy" Bill Smith, of Cincinnati, was present. He is a stanch Sherman adherant. A large number of ladies were also present, and every move on both sides was watched with the most eager interest. The Democrats used every parliamentary measure to delay the proceedings.

A long resolution was introduced by the Democratic side for a thorough and complete investigation. This resolution was voted down and the previous question was then demanded, and the majority report of the Committee on Elections, unseating the nine Democrats from Hamilton county, was adopted by a majority of one vote, Shepard, of Franklin, and Johnson, of Huron, Republicans, voting with the Democrats.

The Speaker, Mr. Entrekin, then said if the nine members elected in Hamilton county would step forward he would swear them in. The nine Republicans were then escorted to the front of the speaker's desk and the oath was administered. As soon as the speaker announced his course the wildest scene occurred that ever took place in the Ohio House of Representatives. On the Republican side the hats were thrown up, cheers and laughter came from the galleries, while on the Democratic side groans and cries of "rats, rats," were yelled for fully three minutes.

Mr. Williams moved that the mob, pointing to the Republican side, be suppressed. He was greeted with cries of "rats" and groans. A perfect pandemonium reigned for nearly five minutes before order was fully restored.

The Speaker ordered the unseated Democratic members to turn over the keys of their desks.

The House then voted for United States Senator. Allen G. Thurman received forty-one votes and John Sherman sixty-seven.

In the Senate, for United States Senator Allen G. Thurman received 20 votes, and John Sherman 17. Sherman will have 21 majority in the joint convention to-morrow.

FIFTY-TWO DEGREES BELOW ZERO IN MANITOBA.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—At six o'clock this morning the thermometer registered 10 degrees below zero in this city and the mercury has since risen four degrees. Omaha reported 23 degrees below zero, and clear weather. It is still blowing hard in Central Iowa, with the thermometer marking 23 degrees below zero at Des Moines. St. Paul quoted 18 deg. below. The embargo on railroad travel in Central Iowa is not yet raised. The railroads have ceased selling tickets to Omaha, and unless the situation improves during the day no through passenger trains are expected to leave for the west to-night.

The lowest temperature reported to the signal service this morning is at Minnesota, on the Canada Pacific R. R., in Manitoba, where the thermometer registered 52 degrees below zero. The Chicago, Milwauke and St. Paul and the Burlington have not had a train from Council Bluffs since Thursday.

IN THE SOUTH.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 8.—The cold wave struck Augusta last night. It is now 15 degrees below zero and is growing colder. The weather is clear with a stiff wind from the northwest.

Savanah, Ga., Jan. 9.—There was a slight fall of snow here this morning, the first in six years.

Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 9.—The lowest temperature reached here was 2 degrees below zero at 10 o'clock this morning.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 9.—The temperature here this morning at 7 o'clock was 5 degrees below zero and 3 below at 10 a. m. This is the coldest weather ever known here.

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 9.—The thermometer recorded this morning 11 degrees above zero, the coldest since 1852. Ice is plentiful, and the vegetable crops are badly damaged.

THE WORK OF RESCUING THE NANTICOKE VICTIMS STOPPED.

Nanticoke, Pa., Jan. 7.—The work of recovering the bodies of the entombed miners at No. 1 Slope was suddenly stopped this morning, the rescuing force refusing to work any longer, owing to the stoppage of the flow of water through the main gangway.

Even the regular flow, which took place previous to the accident, has terminated, and it is considered dangerous to face the clogged passageway until the water runs again. It certainly has blocked up somewhat in the workings. The late heavy rains no doubt caused a serious flow into the mine, which forced the debris ahead of it with sufficient power to clog suddenly.

As soon as the water stopped the men quit work, and under no circumstances, they say, will they again begin opening the gangway until the water starts. The sudden starting of the quantity of water which must have already accumulated, with the gang of workmen in, and the fall of the sand would undoubtedly be attended with the loss of other lives.

The council of mining experts which was held here two weeks ago decided it would be dangerous to open up the gangway if there should be a stoppage of water. The officials of the company are determined to recover the bodies if possible.

THE LAW OF MARRIAGE.

Conditions that Constitute a Union, With or Without a Ceremony and License.

Philadelphia, Jan. 3.—Judge Ashman, of the Orphan's Court, yesterday filed an opinion granting the petition of Laura A. Siebert, which asked to have revoked the letters testamentary which had been granted by the Register of Wills to John L. Siebert as executor of the estate of his brother, George W. Siebert, who died intestate in July, 1884. The petitioner claims to be the widow of the decedent. She alleges that she went to his boarding-house, No. 118 Filbert street, in 1879, in the capacity of a servant, at $2.50 per week; afterward became his housekeeper at $4 per week; and that in October, 1880, she began to live with him as his wife, without receiving wages, and remained in that relation until the time of his death.

"It was not claimed by the petitioner," said the Judge, "that her marraige to the decedent had been begun by a formal ceremony. She produced testimony, however, which certainly showed cohabitation and mutual acknowledgment of the parties and reputation in the neighborhood of their relations as husband and wife. It also showed that they journeyed occasionally together, and that shortly before his death the decedent spent several days at the house of the petitioner's parents, and addressed them there as father and mother. Before and at the alleged marriage the petitioner acted as housekeeper for the decedent, but there was no insinuation that any illicit intercourse between them had preceded the marriage state. All the elements, therefore, which enter into a binding contract of marriage, as that contract is interpreted in this state, were present, if the petitioner's witnesses are to be believed. They were met by counter testimony, which, from the nature of the case, was merely negative in its character. We admit that upon the essential question of cohabitation the evidence was conflicting; but so far as it was given by disinterested witnesses, it balances in favor of the petitioner; and we are of the opinion that a verdict finding her to be the lawful widow of the decedent would be upheld."

CAVE-IN AT SHENANDOAH.

Shenendoah, Pa, Jan. 7.—A cave in occurred at Boston Run near Mahonoy City to-day and a Block of houses went down out of sight. The families living in the houses made a narrow escape. The surface is still caving and five more blocks are expected to go down.

For not keeping the streets in good condition, the borough authorities of the town of Nanticoke have been sued for $10,000 damages by a citizen who sustained serious injury from falling on a street excavation.

MR. AND MRS. SMITH.

The origin of these titles is not without interest. In the earlier times of our history the ordinary man was simply William or John; that is to say, he had merely a Christian name, without any kind of "handle" before it, or surname after it. Some means of distinguishing one John or one William from another John or another William became necessary. Nicknames, derived from a man's trade, or from his dwellingplace, or from some personal peculiarity, were tacked on to their Christian names, and plain John became plain Smith. As yet there were no "Misters" in the land. Some John Smith accumulated more wealth than the bulk of his fellows—became, perhaps, a landed proprietor, or an employer of hired labor. Then he began to be called in the Norman-French of the day, the "Maistre" of this place, or of that, of these workmen, or of those. In time the "Maistre" or "Maister," as it soon became, got tacked on before his name, and he became Maister Smith, and his wife Maistress Smith. But gradually the sense of possession was lost sight of, and the title was conferred upon any man who had attained social distinction of any kind, whether by mere possession of wealth, or by holding some position of more or less consideration and importance. It is only within comparatively modern times that the term came to be considered an almost indispensable adjunct to every one's name when mentioned in ordinary conversation or writing. Maistress Smith soon became Mistress Smith. Exactly how and when the term got corrupted cannot be said. Master Smith, however, remained Master Smith long after his wife became Mistress Smith.

FORESTS VERSUS FARMS.

A Western lumber buyer thinks that if the original black walnut forests of Indiana and Ohio were standing to-day, they would be far more valuable than the farms, to make which they were cleared away. Miles and miles of fence in these States, he says, were laid with black walnut rails. A farmer who began making his farm thirty years ago "spent eight years in clearing it of walnut timber, eighty acres of which he burned up. After thirty years of cultivation the farm is worth $8,000. If it had its walnut timber back it would be worth $100,000. This farmer is only one among thousands who for years girdled, cut and burned the great forest they found occupying the land."

THE END OF THE WORLD,

As Predicted by Pancoast, the Cabalist—The End Three Centuries Distant.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1.—Dr. Seth Pancoast, of this city, a prominent physician and the author of many important works, is also a great cabalist and is recognized among the scholars of the occult sciences all over the world as one of the greatest theosophists and authorities on mystic and unwritten cabalistic lore. He is in constant correspondence with the leading theosophists of other countries and is said to have the most valuable library extant of the magic of the wise men of the East and the mystic lore of the Rabbinical scholors, going back almost to Solomon's time.

Though perfectly familiar with astronomy and the science of the stars, he is not what would be termed in these days an astrologist. He is a man of science, as familiar with Hebrew and Greek as with English, reading old manuscript works in the dead languages with as much ease and relish as the mass of people do a casual modern work of fiction. He believes in the power of prophecy, though claiming that all his own deductions are based upon Scriptural grounds, the wonderful book of the Apocalpse in particular as interpreted in the light of Cabalistic science taking a prominent part in his calculations.

Although Dr. Pancoast has not cast a horoscope for the year 1886 and does not care to, he has been able from his knowledge of Cabalism and his familiarity with the occult sciences to form some general deductions about what kind of a year it is going to be, and some of the things that are expected to happen affecting the general welfare of mankind. As yet he has not given the particular year which began to-day much study, but should he do so he thinks he can discover some very interesting things, and make some prophetic statements in detail that will be valuable to remember and watch to see if they prove accurate.

MAN'S POWER LIMITLESS.

The science with which Dr. Pancoast deals, and through which he accomplishes his results, is so abstruse that even the outlines of its principles cannot be presented easily in every day language, though something may be gleaned from the general statement that it involves the idea that all the knowledge is imparted from a Divine source, and is in a great measure intuitively. Dr. Pancoast, like other theosophists, believes that man is steadily advancing in intelligence, and will ultimately have a command of the forces of nature and a control and knowledge of creation that will be almost unlimited. He believes moreover that theosophy is the coming religion, in which science and belief will be united without being antagonized.

In their study of the great cycles of time different cabalists have adopted or accepted, with more or less modifications, different systems. Many adhere to the Neuronic cycle of 600 years. The theory of all the cycles is that there is nothing new under the sun, and that there are cycle periods or divisions of time in which certain planetary or other influences rule, and which go on repeating themselves indefinitely. Dr. Pancoast accepts the Trithernius cycle, in which the periods are 354 years and 4 months each. In cabalism great stress is placed upon the number seven. Just as there are seven harmonies in the universe connected with all energy, so there are seven cycles which, in the ever-recurring harmony of the universe, have been constantly repeating themselves back through countless ages. Dr. Pancoast figures it out, Scripturally and otherwise, that we are now in the seventh and culmination of the series.

THE SEVEN CYCLES.

The first cycle of the series, according to the author of the system, is that of Orfiel, the spirit of Saturn, which was a period of darkness, savagery and sanguinary influences, out of which physical humanity grew strong through conflict. The second is that of Aniel, the spirit of Venus, which was the period of voluptuousness, folly any debauchery, in which poetry took its rise and races grew populous. The third is that of Zacheriel, the angel of Jupiter, an epoch of wars and enlightenment, in which government took its rise. The fourth is that of Raphael, the archangel of Mercury, which was a time of industry and intelligence, in which science began and commerce prospered. The fifth is the cycle of Samiel, the angel of Mars, making an era of corruption, bloodshed and destruction. The sixth is that of Gabriel, the so-called angel of the Moon, an epoch of recuperation, growth and building up of lost or weakened energies. The seventh cycle is that of Michael, the archangel of the Sun, making an epoch of sociability, refinement, great intelligence and wealth. All nations have not entered these cycles simultaneously, though there has not been much variation. Parts of Europe, Dr. Pancoast thinks, are just passing out of a past cycle.

IN THE CYCLE OF MICHAEL.

In this country we are in the cycle of Michael, the cycle of the golden light-giving sun, the epoch of wealth, enlightenment and power, and have been in it since 1878. We will be in it one hundred and seventy-seven years longer, he thinks, when the period of decadence will begin, and in the year 2232 the wheel will have gone around, the cycle completed, and the cycle of Orfiel, which reigned four centuries before Christ, will again be on, and mark the general condition of the world. If the regular succession of events went on as they have in the past there would be three hundred years hence a transition from sublime intelligence and marvelous material prosperity to a condition of society bordering almost on barbarism, when the people would relapse into savagery. But Dr. Pancoast does not think this is going to happen. He believes that both cabalism and Scripture show that the present is the last revolution of the cycles, so far as the orb is concerned, and that affairs here will, in all probability, wind up about three centuries hence.

THE END OF THE WORLD IN 2232.

The completion of the current cycle of the sun in 2232 will be the culmination and will in all probability mark the end of the world. From now until the year 2055 at least the world, Dr. Pancoast says, will progress in the most wonderful inventions, so that man will have the secrets of the universe in his grasp and attain a degree of intelligence that will comprehend much, if not all, of the plan of the physical universe and be able to avert or overcome most, if not all, the influences that threaten his own comfort, welfare or existence. All mankind will advance wonderfully and rapidly in intelligence and power and the faculty of acquiring wealth far beyond anything of which the imagination can now conceive. Men will not only be able to discover gold wherever it exists, but it will no longer have the same value, for chemists will be able to produce it. It will be as common as iron. Ideas of value will altogether change, and men will be able to administer to their wants without the same amount of effort now required. Such, in a general way, is the indication of the bent of human affairs in the existing cycle for the approaching years according to cabalism and Scripture, as interpreted by Dr. Pancoast.

EGGS OF WILD BIRDS.

Most persons are aware of the fact that the eggs of prairie hens were regarded as great delicacies by the early settlers in the West. They were seldom put on the market, and, as a consequence people living in shanties enjoyed luxuries beyond the reach of most city epicures.

The eggs of wild turkeys are regarded by all who have eaten them, as vastly superior to the eggs produced by any kind of domesticated fowl. The eggs of the pea-fowl and Guinea hen are also regarded as delicacies by epicures. These birds are but partly domesticated, and the eggs have a gamy flavor, probably because the birds eat large quantities of insects, and the seeds of wild plants. Partridge eggs are regarded as superior to the eggs of any of the birds previously mentioned, and are preferred for drinking with choice wine.

In England during the months of April and May, the poulterers' shops in large cities are supplied with plover's eggs. They are displayed in little nest-shaped baskets, lined with moss. The retail price of these eggs ranges from three to five English shillings per dozen. Sometimes the basket will contain two or three partridge eggs, the remainder of the dozen being the eggs of the plover or peewit. The eggs are collected by a class of men who dislike to work, but who make a business of hunting for the eggs of wild birds. It requires much skill and cunning to find the nests of plovers. A skillful hunter is often able to secure three dozen plovers' eggs in one day. He runs the risk of being arrested for trespassing and of getting eggs that have been spoiled by the process of incubation. He receives for the eggs about one-third of the price the dealer sells them for.

Hunting for plovers' eggs is not very remunerative employment, but it appears to offer unusual attractions to certain persons who are willing to tramp all day over furrows and broken ground, in order to secure a few tiny eggs. All attempts to put a stop to the collection of these eggs have been unsuccessful, and so many are collected that it seems strange that the unfortunate birds are not exterminated.

ONLY AN OLD HAT.

"Speaking of nitro-glycerine," said the oil-torpedo man, "and its explosive properties, reminds me of one incident of a thousand that I could relate regarding it. At the factory where the oil well torpedoes are made, we strain the nitro-glycerine through the crown of a felt hat, and when the hat has served its purpose we destroy it. One day some of the workmen, instead of destroying the hat, washed it thoroughly and treated it with alkali, in order to destroy the effect of the nitro-glycerine. Then they laid it up on a shelf, and forgot about it. Some two years afterward, one of the men ran across the hat, and his curiosity was excited as to whether it would explode if struck a hard blow. He placed it on one of the iron arms that run from the tinner's bench in the factory, and struck it, while his companions looked on in wonderment. He struck it twice without any result, but the third time it exploded, blew the iron arm through a brick wall, knocked the man down and broke both of his arms, and wrecked the interior of the tinshop."

Exemption from mistake is not the privilege of mortals; but when our mistakes are involuntary, we owe each other every candid consideration.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

—An express train from Boston on the New York and New Haven Railroad was thrown from the track on the 25th by an obstruction at a point about 16 miles from New York. The engine and mail car were thrown down a bank and the fireman was killed. The engineer was slightly injured.

—John Bigelow, the newly appointed Assistant Treasurer at New York, has resigned that office. His letter of declination will not be given out for the present. Colonel Lamont said in Washington on the 27th, "Mr. Bigelow's declination is solely because of his disinclination to assume the great responsibilities of the office and its duties being not congenial to his tastes."

—Two troops of cavalry and eight companies of infantry have been ordered from San Francisco to Arizona, in consequence of the report of Governor Zulick that the Indians of the San Carlos reservation are threatened with attack by the lawless whites.

—No determination has yet bee reached in regard to filling the prospective vacancy in the office of Assistant Treasurer at New York, which will occur upon the expiration of Mr. Acton's commission on the 31st. It is believed in Washington that Treasurer Jordan will be designated to act as Sub-treasurer at New York until Congress reassembles, when a new appointment will be made.

—Robert A. Maxwell, State Treasurer of New York, has been appointed State Superintendent of Insurance, and William B. Ruggles, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has been appointed Deputy Superintendent. Deputy Shannon continues as Chief Examiner in New York city. Mr. Maxwell's appointment is in consequence of the resignation of John A. McCall, Jr., who has accepted the comptrollership of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

—The Second Assistant Postmaster General is receiving bids for carrying the mails on steamboat and star routes in the Western States and Territories. The time for receiving the bids will expire on the 2d of January. At the same time bids for miscellaneous routes in all the States and Territories, except Delaware, Pennsylvania and the New England States, are being received. The territory comprised in the first mentioned class of bids comprises Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Indian Territory, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Colorada, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, California and Alaska.

—The Republican candidates for Representatives in the Ohio Legislature from Hamilton county have held a meeting and passed resolutions declaring "that while they shall insist that they were legally elected and at the proper time shall present their claims for seats, yet they neither expect to enter the Republican caucus for the choice of officers of the House, nor do they regard it as compatible with the best interests of the State or party that they should take part in the caucus."

—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to send a search party after the whaler Amethyst, supposed to have been cast away in the Arctic Sea.

—Secretary Whitney has returned to Washington from New York.

—The U. S. steamer Brooklyn arrived at New York on the 28th from Newport. She will sail in a few days for Pensacola with a detachment of marines.

—The Democratic Executive Committee of Fall River, Massachusetts, has adopted resolutions charging Postmaster Hathaway with being "an unworthy representative of the National Government and a traitor to the Democratic cause," and "urging his exclusion from all councils of the party and from all fellowship among good Democrats," This action is caused by the active opposition of Mr. Hathaway to the Democratic nominee for Mayor at the recent election.

—A freight train on the Chester Creek Railroad was thrown down an embankment at Mount Alverno, Chester County, Penna., on the 29th by the breaking of an axle. James Rambo, the engineer, was killed, and George Mott, brakeman, fatally injured. Two of the train men were injured, but not fatally.

—President Cleveland has written a letter to Senator Voorhees, in relation to the movement for the erection of a mouument to the late Vice President, in which he says: "My relations with Mr. Hendricks, both personal and official, was such that it would be a source of much satisfaction to me to see this good work promptly begun, and at the proper time I hope I may be allowed to aid in the undertaking."

—Several sharp shocks of earthquake were felt in Hartford, Connecticut, on the 29th, between half past four and half-past five o'clock. There was an earthquake at Bloomington, Illinois, on the 28th, accompanied by a noise resembling the firing of artillery. Buildings were shaken, but no damage was done.

—The Secretary of the Treasury on the 29th issued a call of ten millions of Three per Cents, of 1882, payable on February 1st. This is the first call for bonds issued since October, 1884.

—The 29th Cabinet meeting was devoted to discussing the financial condition of the country and the probabilities of Congressional action upon the silver question.

—The Postmaster General has signed a convention to take effect on the 1st of January, for the exchange of money orders between the United States and the Leeward Islands, comprising the islands of Antigua, St. Christopher, Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands.

—The northeast gales of the 26th and 27th destroyed five vessels of the Gloucester, Massachusetts, fishing fleet, causing a loss of eight lives. Great damage to vessels and property on shore was done all along the Nova Scotia coast.

—The will of William H. Vanderbilt was probated in New York on the 29th.

—Major Henry Goodfellow, Judge Advocate of the Department of the Missouri, died at Fort Levenworth on the 29th aged 53 years. He was a soldier of the war for the Union, and held a captaincy in the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was twice wounded in battle, and, at the close of the war, was brevetted to colonel for gallant services. In 1867 he was transferred to the regular army as Major and Judge Advocate. He was a member of Dr. Kane's Arctic Expedition.

—The volcano of Colima, in Mexico, is in a state of violent eruption. Four days ago loud reports were heard from the mountain, and these were soon followed by eruptions of lava, which completely covered the mountain sides. A white cloud overhangs the mountain and reflects the flames that shoot upward from its crater.

—The 30th, being President Cleveland's public reception day, four hundred and forty-eight persons were on hand in the East Room before two o'clock. He shook hands with them so expeditiously that he got through with the crowd in sixteen minutes. One excited caller, in his agitation, shook hands with an usher and passed the President without noticing him. When reminded of his blonder by the laughter of the crowd, he tried to get back and shake the President's hand, but was born away by the rapidly moving line of people in his rear.

—The Kentucky Legislature met on the 30th. In the Senate "Harry" Glenn, of Carlisle, was elected Clerk. In the House, Charles Offut, of Bourbon county, was elected Speaker; Green Kellar, of Nichols, Clerk, and Robert Tayler, of Gladis, Doorkeeper.

—A census of Charleston, South Carolina, was completed on the 30th, which showed a population of 60,145, against 49,934 in 1880, an increase of over 20 per cent. The colored population is 32,540, and it is stated that "the colored surplus consists mainly of children."

—Two troops of cavalry and three companies of infantry, comprising 205 officers and men, left San Francisco on the 29th for Fort Bowie, Arizona. Four companies of infantry followed on the 30th for the same destination. The troops are sent at the request of Governor Zulick, to protect the Indians on the San Carlos reservation from an attack of whites.

—The Orange riots in Conception Bay, Newfoundland, have been resumed. On the 29th an Orange mob attacked two released Riverhead prisoners and wounded them fatally. At last reports there was great excitement in Harbor Grace and a riot was anticipated. A large detachment of constabulary left St. John's on a special train for the scene.

—John T. Morton, of Arkansas, a colored school teacher who has passed a civil service examination, has been selected for appointment to a one thousand dollar clerkship in the Post-office Department.

The African Oil Rivers.

The district known as the oil rivers (*i. e.*, rivers where palm oil is the chief article of produce) is comprised in that part of the West African coast which lies between the Benin and Old Calabar Rivers, and therefore includes the large delta of the Niger, many of these so-called rivers being, without doubt, mouths of the Niger. In most of the numerous waterways in this region trade between white merchants and the native chiefs is carried on, the principal depots being Benin, Brass, Opobo, New Calabar, Bonny, Akassa and Old Calabar. The chief articles used in barter for the produce of the country are Manchester cotton goods, silk, salt, brass rods, spirits, etc. For the most part the chiefs of the tribes adjacent to these places act as the middlemen to the tribes of the interior, and as such are fully aware of the advantages of their position, and have hitherto successfully opposed any attempt to deprive them of or lessen these advantages. Though these rivers are under British protection no attempt is made to intertere with the freedom of the native, except in questions affecting white men, and then it is found a very difficulty matter to persuade or control him. Each chief governs his own district after his native fashion, without dictation, and consequently his independence of character is preserved. In some cases—Old Calabar, for instance—white men have even been allowed to become members of his fraternity, and thus to assume the influence that belongs to a free born native of the country. This concession to native prejudice the merchant has found very useful to him in the collection of his debts, and is a means of promotion to himself.

A Woman Duelist.

In Russian Poland a lady recently became her own champion by fighting a duel with a man who had calumniated her. It appears he had offered his hand, which she had refused. Stung by her rejection, he set himself to spoil her good name by spreading false reports about her. Thereupon this plucky lady declared that a duel alone could vindicate her honor, and, refusing the assistance of several gentlemen who were anxious to make her cause their own, she invited her traducer to "pistols for two and coffee for one." There was nothing for a man to do but accept the challenge, and the combatants met in a place outside Warsaw. Both missed their aim. The lady proposed a second shot, but the seconds declared that full reparation had been made, and she had to defer to their ruling. As for her adversary, he was so moved by her masculine gallantry that he tendered her a formal and ample apology on the spot. She accepted it.

At the Gate.

We stand beside the little gate,
  Hand clasping hand, my love and I;
The winds are hushed. the hour is late,
  And we have met to say good-bye,
Never a solitary bird
  His wing above the river dips,
As we repeat the saddest word
  That ever fell from human lips.

'Mid tender sighs, 'tis breathed at last:
  I seek to draw my hand away;
But oh! my darling holds it fast,
  And love's fond pressure bids me stay,
Dear loving hand! so strong, so brave,
  On locks of mine no more to lie,
Or deck my tresses for the grave,
  As I have hoped in days gone by.

Ah! gentle hand, that never more
  Shall lead me o'er each rugged rock!
At evening, on our cottage door,
  How welcome was your well-known knock!
We cannot smile, my dearest, now,
  Our future seems so full of care:
There is no brightness on my brow,
  There is no sunlight in my hair.

Go, dearest, go, before the weak,
  Fond promptings of thy breaking heart
Show through the pallor of thy cheek,
  And bid the tell-tale teardrops start,
Go, darling, go; my hand release;
  'Tis duty pleads—shall we rebel?
Nay, love, be firm, and go in peace;
  We part, because we love so well!

DOCTOR PORTLOCK.

One pleasant morning, in the spring of ten years ago and when trousers were worn wide at the bottom, Mr. Horace Portlock left his lodgings on Washington square to call on his friend, Dr. Miner, of Gramercy Park. Mr. Portlock strolled slowly up Fifth avenue and looked enviously after the young club bucks leaving their chambers at the Beverick to go to breakfast at the Union or Delmonico's. He had broken his night's fast on the roll and coffee furnished as an extra by his landlady; for Mr. Portlock was neither the son of a rich man nor the heir of an opulent deceased aunt. That he felt that either character would become him uncommon well aggravated Mr. Portlock's discontent with his own lot of a young man with his fortune to make and no visible way of making it. It was small consolation to reflect that his starved purse was the inevitable result of owning a grandfather who had lived like a gentleman, for Mr. Portlock was a handsome, spirited youth, of costly tastes and an aversion to small economies and continl nous labor, and his old ramshackle house at Newport, full of lumbering mahogany and cracked family portraits, could neither be cut up into the garments of fashion nor sliced into cold fowl and champagne. Strong reasons for gloom were wanting this very morning, in truth, a scoundrel of a tailor having been disgustingly pressing and the landlady having sent up the bill for the fourth time. For something like six months Mr. Portlock had been in the city, looking about vaguely for means to better his condition and enjoying meanwhile such tid bits of dinners and dances as his fashionable friends threw out to him.

There had been plenty of these, for Mr. Portlock had a large acquaintance in good society. In the first place his was the best set at Yale and he met many unexceptional people abroad—where he stayed as long as his money lasted. But an open door is helpfu ouly where one has the power to pass through. Even with the best introduced of men tradesmen may lose patience and what do I profit by Jones's invitation to come down for a week's shooting if I can't scrape up money enough to pay railroad fare? Mr. Portlock was wondering ruefully, as he walked, where he could find credit now, and was tempted for a moment to desperate and tragic resolutions. But the morning was so crisp and genial, the nurse-maids so fresh and pretty in their white caps, the curled darlings of wealth so winsome as they disported around him, and, moreover, his new gloves such perfection of fit, that Mr. Portlock, who was naturally of a cheerful and susceptible disposition, picked up courage and went on his way in very good spirits. He was going over to help his friend, the doctor, a man of about his own age, with brilliant prospects (his father was just retiring from a high, select practice), on some anatomical drawings for which Horace had a knack. It was the nature of this young fellow to be spending time doing somebody else a favor that were much better devoted to his own concerns.

As Mr. Portlock was turning the corner of Eighteenth street, however, he was conscious of a loud hail. A splendid and imposing youth, whom Horace recognized as his friend Tibbitts, old Shadrack Tibbitts' son, had drawn his gleaming dog cart sharply up beside the curb, and was engaging Mr. Portlock's attention by vigorous flourishes of his whip. So Horace went over and shook hands and Mr. Tibbitts begged the favor of his company at breakfast, at his club, at noon. Yes, Horace would come, if the Doctor let him off in time.

"Oh, hang it," roars young Crœsus politely, "shake him at the quarter, and I say, old fel., I'll send my fellow over then with the cob to fetch you and save time," and touching his mare's ears lightly with his lash Mr. Tibbitts bowled gallantly off to the admiration of the whole neighborhood.

Dr. Minor was out, but a note asked Mr. Portlock to wait, as the doctor had only to dispatch a sudden call. Very contentedly Horace settled himself to a book. It was an absorbing volume and the reader didn't know how long the doctor stayed away. He was roused by the sound of wheels outside and found it already time to go to Mr. Tibbitt's breakfast. That must be Tibbitt's cab now, so scribbling a line to the Doctor telling his destination Mr. Portlock took up hat, gloves and cane and hastened to the door. The coachman on the box of a rich-looking coupe touched his hat.

"Oi've been sint for yez, sir, in a hurry," said he. "Will yez come roight along, Docther?"

"Yes, it's all right," said Horace from inside the cab, whither he had already sprung, and not hearing the man's last words. "Confounded neat rig; this," he thought, with a touch of envy. "Well, we can't all have stock operators for fathers," and then he drew on his gloves and arranged himself to enjoy the borrowed luxury to the best advantage as the carriage whirled swiftly on.

"Hello! What new club's this?" Horace asked himself as he stopped before a large double house on Madison avenue. "Rather an out-of-the-way locality, it strikes me," and without more ado he sprang out and ran lightly up the steps. The door, heavy and carved was opened at once by a fat butler in a dress coat, who, without inquiry, ushered Horace into a darkened room on one side. Before the visitor had time to meditate upon the eccentric arrangements of this club house, a woman came hurriedly in, with outstretched hand.

"I am so thankful Thomas found you in," said she. "My aunt is so impatient, and you know fretting makes her worse."

It was a soft little hand and a sweet little voice and after Mr. Portlock had recovered from the shock of this greeting he found himself ardently wishing he was what he seemed to be. The natural blunder he had made was clear to him now. If he had only stopped to question that stupid Irishman! Doctors were being sent for, of course, every hour in the day. He ought to have remembered that. Come to think, the situation was awkward—very awkward. It would take time to explain the full extent of his ridiculous folly. Then the inspiration flashed upon him—why not carry out the part? Surely he could play the doctor for this once, quiet the sick woman and get out of a preposterous scrape. And what a story for the breakfast! Releasing, therefore, the lady's hand, which he had held throughout these swift cogitations, he said, in his friendliest tone.

"I am not Doctor Minor, madame, but a friend of his—ahem!—Doctor Portlock. Doctor Minor is out of town. He placed his patients in my charge until he returns to-morrow. Understanding this to be an urgent case I have taken the liberty to come in Doctor Minor's place."

At his first words the lady had drawn back in surprise. Then she opened the blinds of the window and examined our young scapegrace critically. He saw she was young, with soft, dark eyes and a mass of light, fluffy hair; just the sort of owner for that hand and that voice. Her inspection seemed to be satisfactory, for she said:

"You are very good. If you have Dr. Minor's confidence no doubt you will have my aunt's—Miss Culpepper's. I may tell you that her malady is of a nervous character and seems to be obscure. She is apt to be very cross and abrupt, and you won't be offended at anything she says, please. And, oh! I must tell you that she had three other doctors here already this morning and really talked very impolitely to them. I'm almost afraid to tell you she has ordered them all out of the house, but they say that's a symptom of her trouble and are in the library now, in consultation. Perhaps you would like to meet them before going up."

Mr. Portlock shivered at this thoughtful suggestion. "Perhaps," he faltered, "I had better leave the case in their hands. The etiquette of the profession is very strict on such occasions. Yes, I'm sure I had better say good morning," and Mr. Portlock reached for his hat with undignified alacrity.

"Oh, pray, don't go!" cried the young lady, imploringly. "I'm sure you won't let anything of that kind stand in the way of my aunt's recovery. Oh, Doctor, don't leave me. You needn't see the others, I'm sure, and, indeed, they're quarrelling dreadfully, that is, I mean my aunt is, with all of us, and we don't know what to do," and she laid her little hand beseechingly on his arm."

Mr. Portlock laid down his hat. No, he would not leave her just now. This was certainly a lovely creature. As for the old cat, her aunt, and those squabbling sawbones—pshaw! It was a mere farce. Mr. Portlock took the young lady's hand with great tenderness, and said he would look at the case at once

The patient reclined on a lounge in a richly-furnished room on the second floor. She half rose when her last attendant was ushered in and looked him over sharply with her glittering little eyes. She was a stout little woman, and her face was full, but leaden and blotched. Her movements were vigorous, for a sick woman, and she had a truculent and obstinate expression.

"Well, sir," she began, coldly, "and who are you?"

"Dr. Portlock, ma'am, Dr. Minor is out of town, and I came in his place."

"That's it," exclaimed the lady, peevishly. "I'm of so little importance that any druggist would volunteer to treat me if he got a chance. You have taken a liberty, young man."

"I will take another then—the liberty of wishing you good day," retorted the doctor smartly, marching toward the door.

"Heyday! What's that? Come back, sir! How dare you leave me before I tell you to go? I like your independence, sir, and want you to stay. You know I'm a crusty old woman who says and does as she pleases. Now, what's the matter with me?"

Doctor Portlock drew a chair severely beside the lounge and felt Miss Culpepper's pulse with a profoundly professional air. Then he ordered her tongue out with a sudden ferocity that startled the poor woman. Meanwhile he was looking furtively about him. He noticed an untouched bowl of gruel on the table.

"Have you a good appetite?" he asked tentatively.

"Of course I have," said the old lady angrily, "and that's it. I'm ravenous, and those other fools say I must take nothing heating. Heating, indeed! They tell me meat and wine are stimulating, but I'll take no more beef-tea if I starve. Why should the tone of my system be lowered, I'd like to know?"

Her new physician leaned back in his chair, joined his finger-tips delicately across his stomach and contemplated Miss Culpepper attentively.

"Madame," said he solemnly, "I'm amazed at what you tell me. Your bodily health is perfect, except as it is sporadically effected by the effect of external impressions on your singularly acute organization—that is all. Instead of self-denial you should practise rational self-indulgence. Eat and drink what you choose—in moderation. Go out—walk—amuse yourself; don't read or be alone; play whist for a little money, just to rouse and rest you after exercise. Your ailments are of a nature that can be reached only by secondary agents; and though you need constant directions as to treatment the laws are very simple.

"Doctor," cried the old woman, "you enchant me! Can I have something now?"

"Certainly, said her precious adviser, composedly, "a tender broiled chicken, a nice croquette, a trifle of salad, perhaps a cream tart, and a glass—just one—of really dry champagne, would do nicely."

The old woman rang her hand-bell violently. "Catharine, you hear," she cried eagerly to the maid, chicken, rice croquettes, salad, a bottle of champagne. Bring the wine now. Doctor, you must drink with me to my recovery."

Miss Culpepper was at once in great spirits, and was most affable to her medical adviser, who in turn told her all the latest stories of a society in which she had a warm interest. The young scamp knew everybody worth knowing she found, and valued him in proportion. And when at last he told her a particular piquant morsel of scandal that had not yet got into the papers, about her girlhood's dearest friend, the wicked old woman waddled over to her secretary and drew out a check for $500.

"That's your retaining fee. Such men as you are always in want of money. You must come and see me twice a day."

"But I must confess to you, Miss Culpepper," says Scalawag, hanging his head. "That I am not yet admitted to practice."

"All the better," cries the old lady delighted. "Why boy, you have a genius for diagnosis. Go ahead with your studies and come to see me just the same. You do me more good than twenty diplomas, and if I choose to employ you it is nobody's business but my own."

Two years afterwards the College of Physicians and Surgeons graduated Horace with, I fear, small credit to himself. Acting on the idea the old lady unconsciously suggested, he entered in the spring term of the college the day after that remarkable first call, and studied as hard as his constitutional infirmities and social obligations allowed. The old lady's untiring fancy supplied him with a magnificent income.

He fell into a good practice as soon as he got his diploma, and though a universal favorite with the ladies, married Miss Kate Barrington, Miss Culpepper's niece and heiress, the very next year. To-day his income has climbed high up into five figures and his connection is among the very best people only.

Miss Culpepper still lives. That astounding prescription did not finish her. For it happened that the self-willed, voracious old woman's trouble began in a fit of indigestion after a gluttonous dinner. The doctors cured that by starvation, but upset it by spoiling her temper. With the satisfaction of spoiling her bad humor her hunger disappeared, though she still pays Horace a large salary to keep her well by amusing her.

Truth is an immortal flower.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world.

If you propose to serve God at all, have the courage to begin His service now.

When a man speaks the truth you may count pretty surely that he possesses most other virtues.

Talents are best matured in solitude; character is best formed in the stormy billows of the world.

No life can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife and all life not be purer and stronger thereby.

The Scriptures impart to the soul a holy and marvelous delight. It is, indeed, the heavenly ambrosia.

Every effect has its cause, and every man must resp as he sows. To thrive or suffer is his actual desserts.

I have played the gross fool to believe the bosom of a friend would hold a secret mine own could not contain.

Style is the only frame to hold our thoughts. It is like the sash of a window—a heavy sash will obscure the light.

Our passions are like convulsive fits, which, though they make us stronger for the time, leave us weaker ever after.

The Christian Church gives ten dollars to luxury and shew where it gives one dollar to the great work of the Church.

The voice of conscience is so delicate that it is easy to stifle it, but it is also so clear that it is impossible to mistake it

Hang out the lamp and scan the omens of duty; ply cheerfully the task in thine own special field; in thy work of sorrow and toil.

Mind not much who is with thee, or who is against thee; but take care that God may be with thee in everything thou doest.

Angelic natures never deride, or there were derision in heaven at sight of the discord between men's perception and practice.

Over all the moments of life religion scatters her favors, but reserves her best, her choicest, her divinest blessings for the last hour.

All deception in the course of life is indeed nothing else than a lie reduced to practice, and falsehood passing from words into things.

The worthiest people are the most injured by slander, as we usually find that to be the best fruit which the birds have been picking at.

When my servant beats my coat, it is not I that he strikes; so it is with him who reproaches me with the accidents of nature and fortune;

The old order changeth, yielding place to new, and God fulfils himself in many ways, lest one good custom should corrupt the world.

If infidelity succeeds in teaching a man that he will die like a beast, it will at the same time succeed in teaching him how to live like one.

Teaching is imparting ideas, training is reducing ideas to practice. Teaching is giving knowledge, training is converting ideas into character.

Pride is like the beautiful acacia, that lifts its head proudly above its neighbor plants, forgetting that it, too, like them, has its root in the dirt.

The virtue of patience bears such a preponderance in the things of God that we can neither fulfil any precept nor do any acceptable work without it.

The dying Chesterfield complained that he had been behind the scenes and had seen the dirty pulleys and the daubed canvas of the world's paltry spectacle.

The human race are sons of sorrow born, and each must have his portion. Vulgar minds refuse to crouch beneath their load, the brave bear theirs without repining.

There is nothing by which I have through life more profited than by the just observations, the good opinion and the gentle encouragement of amiable and sensible women.

Charles V. used to say, the more languages a man knew he was so many times more a man. Each new form of human speech introduces a new world of thought and life.

Bad as he is, the Devil may be abused, be falsely charged and causelessly accused, when men unwilling to be blamed alone, shift off the crimes on him which were their own.

When there is no recreation or business for thee abroad thou mayest have a couple of honest fellows, in leather jackets, in thy study, which may find thee excellent diversement at home.

He who betrays another's secret because he has quarreled with him, was never worth the sacred name of friend. A breach of kindness on one side will not justify a breach of trust on the other.

The great blessings of mankind are within us and within our reach, but we shut our eyes, and like the people in the dark, we fall foul upon the very thing we search for without finding it.

Men who complain most loudly about the inequalities of the human lot are generally a little blind to those great stores of wealth and blessings that no class can monopolize and no wealth can buy.

Fits of ill-humor punish us quite as much as, if not more than, the persons they are vented upon; and it actually requires more effort, and inflicts more pain, to give them up than would be requisite to avoid them.

The man who will not execute his resolutions when they are fresh upon him can have no hope for them afterwards. They will be dissipated, lost, and perish in the hurry of the world or in the slough of indolence.

Remember in all things that if you do not begin, you will never come to an end. The first weed pulled up in the garden, the first seed in the ground, the first shilling put in the savings-bank, are all important things; they make a beginning, and hold out a hope.

Leaves are light, and useless, and idle, and wavering, and changeable, and even dance; yet God has made them part of the oak, and in so doing he has given us a lesson not to deny the stout-heartedness within because we see the light-someness without.

Men do things which their fathers would have deprecated, and then draw about themselves a flimsy cordon of sophistry and talk about the advance of humanity and liberal thought, when it is nothing, after all, but a preference for individual license.

Time's Changes.

The songs we sang in other years
  They greet us now no more;
The loves that roused our hopes and fears
  Are vanished now, and o'er,
The friends we love are scattered wide.
  Familiar scenes are changed;
And hearts that once were true and tried
  Are lifeless or estranged.

The lip the sweetest smile that wore;
  The cheek that bloomed most fair;
The voice that charmed us long before,
  With music rich and rare;
The eye whose lightest glance could still
  Our hearts with love enthral,
Whose smile could bless, whose frown could kill,
  Are changed or vanished all.

The way was bright before us then,
  The coming day seemed fair;
We mingled with our fellow-men,
  With hearts to do and dare,
The hopes of youth are faded now,
  Its fevered dreams are past;
And time, upon our furrowed brow,
  His silvery shade has cast.

We too are changed, but not in heart!
  Old time may do his worst;
He cannot from remembrance part
  The things we loved at first,
The eyes may dim, the cheeks grow pale,
  The snows of age may fall,
Yet shall our memories never fail
  To heed affection's call.

FAME VERSUS LOVE.

"It cannot be!"

As these words fell from Helen Armstrong's lips she arose from her seat—an old overturned boat—and moved slowly toward the water's edge.

For a mament her companion—a man of perhaps twenty-five—hesittaed; then he joined her, repeating:

"It cannot be, Helen? Surely you are not in earnest. You love me—have you not said it?—and yet you refuse to become my wife?"

"Edwin, I—"

"You did not mean it," quickly interrupted Edwin Bennet, adding: "Come darling, why should we not be happy?" and he drew her hand within his arm.

For an instant she let it rest there, then slowly but firmly she loosened his clasp, as she said:

"For two years you and I have been friends. In that time did you ever know me to change my mind after I had once decided upon anything?"

"No, but——" answered her companion quickly, while she, unheeding, goes on with:

"You know the one great desire of my life is to acquire fame as an artist. Could I do this as your wife?"

"Why not, Helen? Would I not do anything in the world to help you?" came the proud answer, as Edwin Bennett bent his eyes fondly upon the fair face beside him.

"No, Edwin; as a wife I could never hope to attain fame. Marriage brings to woman so many cares that there is very little time left over for other work. I should not make you happy. I should be constantly longing for my old, free life."

"If that is all I am not afraid to risk my happiness, Helen," answered her lover, a more hopeful look lighting up his handsome face.

"Think how for five years," continued Helen, "I have worked with the one end in view. My home, you are aware, has not been particularly agreeable. Uncle and aunt were kind in their way, and have always let me have my will about painting, provided it did not cost them anything. As for love or sympathy, you have seen how much they have yielded me."

"Seen and felt for you, Helen, God knows. And now that I will make your life, if love can do it, one happy dream, you will not; and yet you do not deny your love for me."

For a second Helen's eyes rested longingly upon the face of the man who loved her so dearly; then into their dusky depths crept an intense, passionate longing as they swept the horizon and noted the glorious splendor of the setting sun, while she exclaimed:

"Oh, Edwin! If I could only reproduce that sunset just as it is. If I only could?"

With an impatient sigh he turned away.

"Always her art, never me; perhaps she is right after all. It would always stand between us."

She, not noticing, went on with:

"If it would only stay long enough for me to catch those colors, but no, it is fading now."

Turning, Helen found her companion had left her side, and stood a few yards away.

"Edwin," she called.

In an instant he was beside her, everything forgotten, except that she was the woman he loved.

"I wanted to tell you how good Mr. Hovey is. It seems he was acquainted with poor papa years ago, when I was a baby, and therefore feels quite interested in me. You have heard how he praises my work, and last night he proposed!"

"Proposed!" exclaimed Edwin Bennett, hotly. "Why, you don't mean to say the old man actually had the audacity to ask you to marry him?"

"How ridiculous. How could you think of such a thing?" answered Helen, a ripple of laughter escaping from between her pretty teeth as she continued:

"No; he proposed, if I were willing, to send me to Italy for two years, he, of course, defraying the greater part of the expense. He said when I became famous I could refund him the little amount if I wished. Was it not generous of him? Just think, two years at work among the old masters. What could I not do then? It would be such a help to me. One can live very simply there. My little income would do, with care, I think."

"And you would go?" As Edwin Bennett asked this question a look of pain crossed his face.

"Why not!" came the reply, as Helen raised her eyes questioningly to her companion.

"You say you love me; and yet you would put the sea between us. Helen, wait; I will work hard and earn money enough to take us both abroad. Do you think I could deny you anything? You should paint to your heart's content, from the old masters, or anything else you pleased. So long as you were happy, I should be. Perhaps I might turn painter too, some day, with you to inspire me," he added, smiling slightly.

"I do not doubt your love for me, Edwin, but I shall never marry. I intend to devote my life to art. As a wife it would be impossible for me to do so. I should be hindered and trammeled in a thousand ways. Believe me, I have thought very earnestly of all this, and I——"

"Helen, when I came to spend my vacation here at Little Rock, so as to be near you, I said to myself, 'Now you can ask the woman you love to be your wife, and know that you have a home to offer her.' For your sake I wish I were rich; but I am still young, and with the good prospects I have, I do not see why I shall not be able before many years to give my wife all she can wish."

"It is not that, Edwin. I should not love you one bit more if you were a millionaire," interrupted Helen, glancing reproachfully at him.

"Helen, my holiday is over to-morrow. I must have my answer to-night." The words came somewhat sternly from between Edwin Bennett's teeth.

Mechanically, with one end of her parasol, Helen Armstrong traced on the glittering yellow sands, "Fame versus Love. "Then, as she became aware of what she had done, she sought to efface them. Too late, Edwin Bennett's hand stayed hers, as pointing to the letters that stood out, he said, hoarsely:

"Choose!"

For a second she hesitated; then, slowly, came the answer:

Spurning her hand from him, Edwin Bennett cried out, passionately:

'God forgive you! I cannot!" Then without another word, he turned and left her.

A faint cry of "Edwin" escaped her lips, as her arms were held out imploringly toward him. Then they fell to her side, and she, too, turned and went slowly across the sands in the opposite direction. If he had looked back and seen those outstretched arms how different their life might have been; but no, he plodded angrily along the shore, glancing neither to the right nor the left. Little by little the waves crept up and Love was drowned, while Fame still stood out bold and clear upon the yellow sands.

Ten years have come and gone since Helen Armstrong and Edwin Bennett parted on the shore, and during that time they have never met. Helen had won that which she had striven for. She had become an artist of renown. Even royalty had been pleased to compliment her upon her art.

For the last month one of Helen Armstrong's paintings had been on exhibition at the Academy of Design, and crowds had been drawn thither to see this last work of the celebrated artist. The subject was simple, nothing new, yet visitors returned again and again to look at it.

It was the last day of its exhibition, when a lady and gentleman, the gentleman leading a little girl of perhaps three years by the hand, passed into the room where the painting hung.

"Oh! isn't it too bad there is such a crowd; I wanted so to see it," exclaimed the lady; to which the gentleman replied:

"We will look at the other pictures first and come back again; perhaps there will not be such a crowd then.

An hour or so later the lady and gentleman returned; then the room was almost deserted, except for a few stragglers here and there. It was just about time to close the gallery.

For a few moments they stood in silence before the painting; then a little voice said:

"Baby want to see too, papa."

Stooping down the gentleman raised the pretty, daintily-dressed child in his arms. After gravely regarding the picture for a second, the little one asked:

"Iz zay mad, papa?"

"I am afraid one was pet," came the low answer, as Edwin Bennett softly kissed the fair cheek of his little girl. Then his gaze returned to the painting.

A stretch of yellow sands, dotted here and there by huge bowlders and piles of snowy pebbles, against which the overhanging cliffs looked almost black. Gentle little baby waves rippling in toward the shore, while majestic purple-hued, silver-edged clouds seemed floating en masse toward the golden crimson-barred sun that flooded the sky and water with its warm light.

In the centre of the picture, where the beach formed a curve resembling a horseshoe, was an old boat, turned bottom upward; some few feet off, the figure of a young man, apparently walking hurriedly away. Although the face was not visible, the gazer felt that the man suffered; that the glorious sunset was this day as naught to him. Perhaps it was in the tightly-clasped hand, the veins of which stood out like great cords; or maybe, in the man's apparent total disregard of his surroundings.

To the right of the picture was a figure of a young girl, trailing a parasol in the sand, as she appeared to move slowly in the oppsite direction from her companion. Only a little bit of delicately-shaped ear and a mass of glossy braids showed from beneath the shade hat, but, one could readily believe that the pretty girlish figure belonged in an equally attractive face.

About half way between them, traced upon the sands, were the words, "Fame versus Love."

"Is it not lovely, Edwin?" and Mrs. Bennett laid her hand upon her husband's arm as she added:

Yet how sad it somehow seems. I can't help feeling sorry for them. I wish I could see their faces. I feel as if I wanted to turn them round."

Clasping the little hand that rested so confidingly upon his arm, Edwin Bennett inwardly thanked God for the gift of his fair young wife, as he said:

"Come dear, they are commencing to close up. Baby's tired, too."

"Ess, me's tired. Baby wants to tiss mamma," lisped the child, holding out her tiny arms."

Husband and wife failed to notice a lady who stood near gazing at a painting. As the pretty young mother stooped down to receive her baby's kisses, which the little one lavished on cheeks, lips and brow, a deep, yearning look gathered in the strange lady's eyes as she turned hastily away.

"Oh, Edwin!" exclaimed his wife, as they passed the silent figure in black. "Wouldn't it be nice if baby should grow up to be a great artist like this Miss Armstrong?"

"God forbid, Annie," came the earnest reply, followed by "let her grow up to be a true, loving woman, that is all I ask." The lady's hand tightened its hold upon the back of a settee as the words reached her ears, but she did not move until they were out of sight. Then lifting her veil she went and stood before the painting that won such fame. Tears gathered in her eyes as she gazed, and with the words, "I'll never look at it again," she, too, passed out of the building, and in her own handsome carriage was driven home.

Scorn shone in her dark eyes as they fell upon the costly works of art scattered in lavish profusion about her luxuriously furnished apartments. Hastily throwing aside her wraps she crossed over to a mirror. A very handsome face it reflected. Not looking the the thirty years it had known.

Helen Armstrong—for it was she—had heard of Edwin Bennet's marriage; heard that he had succeeded in business beyond his most sanguine expectations; heard that his wife was one of the loveliest and gentiest of women, and that Edwin Bennett idolized both wife and child. This day she had seen them.

Then came the thought that she might have stood in that wife's place; she, too, might have had those baby lips pressed as lovingly to hers; but she had put it from her. She had chosen Fame versus Love. If she could only go back to that day on the sands, how differently she would now act.

Turning wearily away from the mirror, she exclaimed, bitterly:

"Too late, Helen Armstrong. As you have sown, so you must reap."

Old Tenures.

Common lands in many parts of England have been held, and are held still in some instances, by the fulfilment of curious pledges. The sheriffs of the county of Norfolk held at one time, and we presume they still hold, thirty acres of land, forming part of a certain manor in the county, on consideration of their presenting to the king, whenevea he should be in England at the time of the first catch of herrings every season, four and twenty of the best of the fish. Yarmouth had a charter conferred upon it on condition that it should send to these same sheriffs annually a hundred herrings baked in flour and twenty pastios, the sheriffs having to pass them on to the lord of the manor of East Charlton. Alnwick freeman to this day it is stated, enjoy the right of pasturing their cattle upon certain common lands on very whimsical conditions indeed. It is said that King John was once traveling by night in the town on horseback, and, owing to the deplorable state of the roads, his majesty floundered into a pond. He was so incensed that he made it a condition of the charter he granted to the town that every freeman should go through that pond. Accordingly every inhabitant of Alnwick who proposes to take up his freedom must wade through this water and make the round of the common. This ceremony is performed—or, at all events, used to be performed—by several together, all mounted on horseback, dressed in white, and wearing swords by their sides.

The Wonders of Sugar Lake.

Sugar Lake, in Crawford county, (Pa.) is a beautiful little body of water, and is undergoing a continual chemical change that should attract the attention of scientists. Eighty years ago the average depth of water in the lake was about thirty feet, but it is now only fifteen feet deep. The surface of the water stands at high water mark, but the bottom is filling up or rising. It is a most singular phenomenon that every year in the month of August the water of the lake becomes a milky substance, and after a little change in the temperature, small white particles like cheese curd and formed and precipitated to the bottom, and are slowly, but surely, filling up the lake. After these particles are formed and settle, the water becomes clear and pure. At the rate this chemical change is now going on, fifty years more and the water of Sugar Lake will have become solidified into a solid loaf of sugar, or what is more probable, formed into a great bed of Limburger cheese. During the season of the year when the chemical process is in operation there is pungent evidence to sustain the latter theory.

One of the most remarkable of clocks has just been constructed in London for a banking establishment. It is on the twenty-four hour principle, and is notable as possessing probably the simplest method which has yet been resorted to for indicating time according to the new enumeration. The clock in question has only one hand, the long minute hand, and the figures around are placed as heretofore. Instead, however, of indicating the hours, they indicate the minutes only, which are marked from 5 to 60. The hours are shown on a sunk dial revolving under the upper dial, a space being left in the upper dial in which the next hour figure comes forward instantaneously upon the minute hand, completing its circuit of sixty minutes—that is, in a word, the solitary hand marks the minutes, and the sunk space shows the hour.

The signal service officers at Washington conclude from careful observation: 1. That hail falls ordinarily with a pressure much below the normal, and in a position 200 or 300 miles southeast of the centre of barometric depression (cyclone centre.) 2, That thunder storms advance from west to east and southeast, generally accompanying a cyclone depression in its southeast quadrant, 400 or 500 miles from the centre. 3. That their action seems to die down at night and begin again in the morning, and often spreads in a fan shape to southeast and east. 4. That the velocity of the thunder storm's advance is greater than that of the accompanying cyclone depression.

From the African mining field has been sent in the last fifteen years $200,000,000 worth of diamonds in the rough, which, with the cost of cutting, setting and selling, must have cost consumers something like $500,000,000.

HUNTING MEN WITH DOGS.

Pleasing Pastime of Southern Sportsmen at a Georgia Convict Farm.

While at Oldtown, Ga., said a writer I saw a race between a convict and the hounds. It came about in this way: Mr. Williams claimed, and he was backed by Captain James, that any convict could be selected out of a hundred and sent off to circle through the woods passing through a dozen squads of convicts; that an hour later he could put his hounds on that convict's track, and they would thread him through the squads of convicts, never be shaken from his individual track, and finally bring him up. I remarked that I could understand how the hounds might carry a convict's track through a crowd of outsiders from some peculiar scent of the camp, but not how they could separate one convict from another.

"There may be a hundred convicts," he added, "clothed precisely alike, and wearing precisely the same shoes. They may feed together on precisely the same food, and sleep in bunks that touch each other under precisely the same cover. And yet each one of them has a scent that marks him just as distinctly to my hounds from his fellows as his appearance marks him under your deliberate study."

"And do you expect me to believe that the dogs can catch this scent from the flying touch of his thick shoes on the hard ground?"

"Undoubtedly. And, further, he may stop in a squad and change shoes with a convict, and the dogs will still follow him. On the hardest ground his scent will be plain to them, though his shoe soles are a half inch thick. When he runs through the woods where his clothes touch the bushes they will trail him heads up, in full cry, fifty yards, running parallel, but away from where he ran."

"Do you mean that you can take fifty convicts, all clad in convict suits, let them run through the bushes, then send the convict the dogs are trailing through the same bushes, and the scent of his body left on the yielding twigs as his clothes brush them will lead the hounds through the maze?"

"Yes; fifty yards away, they will run it parallel at full speed. To prove this, I will start a convict. I will let others follow him through the woods. I will let him make a semi-circle in the woods with a fifty yard radius. When the hounds come to this, instead of following the curve they will scent the opposite side of the circle, fifty yards away, cut across to it, take the track up there and follow it." A gaunt convict, long of leg and flank, was selected for the run. He was told to put off quickly, circle in the woods, take a swift run over fields, roads, and through every squad of convicts he could find in his way. This he did. The hounds were then loafing about the stockade yard, as listless a lot of dogs as ever were seen. "I am tempted," said Mr. Williams, "to let the convict ride a horse for a mile or two after he has run awhile. I have had dogs to trail a convict on herseback four miles, and then take the track where he jumped from the horse. By this time the flying convict was a small speck on the road fields, and in a moment more had melted into the horizon and was gone, as if, indeed, he had found that liberty for which his soul panted, and gone as the strong-winged birds go when they vanish in the blue ether. In an hour we mounted our horses. The hounds were still loafing about in the sunshine. Suddenly Mr. William, squaring himself in his saddle, blew three quick, short blasts on the cow's horn that hung at his side. As if by magic, the hounds awaked, and charged at his saddle—eagar, baying, franttic. "Nigger," he said, sensationally. Like the wind they were off, nose to the ground, tails up, circling like beagles. Larger the circle grew, the hounds silent as specters, eyes and nose eating the earth for its secret. "They will pass over the tracks of convict squads, but will open on the first single track they find. If it is the wrong track, we will simply sit still. They will run it a hundred yards or so, and noting our silence, will throw it off and search again. When they get the right track we will halloo, and start after the hound that has it. The others will at once join him and the race is opened." At last a red hound, careering like mad across the field halts suddenly, tumbles over himself, faces about, noses the ground eargerly, lifts his head, "A-a-o-o-o-w-n!" and is off like an arrow from a bewstring. "That's the track," shouts Williams, and after the howling hounds we go.

The other dogs join in, pell mell at first, then each hound true to the track, in full cry and at a rattling gait. Away on to the left Captain James calls attention to a moving speck against the sky. "That is the convict circling back to camp," he said. On the dogs went, keen as the wind, inexorable as fate, following the track of the convict as true as his own shadow. Across the tracks of hundreds of others, along high roads, over fields, through herds of cattle, by other convicts that smiled grimly as we passed, the hounds went, holding the track of the flying convict where it had been laid as lightly as thistle on the firm earth, but where it left its tell tale scent all the same. Nothing could shake them off—nothing check ther furious rush. Over other tracks made by convicts wearing shoes from the same last and same box they went without hindrance, led by some intangible miracle of the air, straight on a single trail. "Now we'll see them wind his scent fifty yards away," said Williams, as we neared a patch of forest. Close to this was a squad of convicts. These we had sent through the woods an hour before. We had made "trusties," walking singly, touch every bush and tree. Then the convict we were trailing was run through, making a half circle, with at least fifty yards radius. The hounds entered the forest at a hustling pace, a small red dog leading. Suddenly the leader faltered for an instant, with nose in air, then burst with fierce cry to the left; ran obliquely for fully fifty yards, with head up, when he took up again the track of the convict, and lowered his head to the ground. He had simply made a short cut across the semi-circle, having caught scent of the convict on the bushes more than a hundred feet away. I am aware that this is incredible to those who have never seen it. I cannot explain what it is that the flying man, clad and shod as a hundred others, fed on the same food, chained daily to the same chain, and sleeping in the same bunks at night imparts to a yielding twig touched by his clothes so that it attracts a hound fifty yards away.

But it certainly does just that thing. The last test was now coming. We were nearing a squad of convicts at work in a cotton-field. We had sent the fugitive convict through this squad. We had then made them walk in a double circle around him. They then crossed and recrossed his tracks, many of them wearing exactly such shoes as he wore. One hour later the hounds struck this point. There was not an instant's pause. There was no deviation, no let up in the pace. Through the labyrinth of tracks the hounds went, as swallows through the air, hurrying inexorably on the one track they had chosen. The end was now near. The convict having run his race was seen leaning against a tree, and watching the hounds plunging toward him. "Won't he climb the tree?" I asked. "No, the hounds are trained to simply bay the convicts when they come up with them. Otherwise the convicts would kill them." By this time the hounds had sighted him. They halted about twenty yards away from the tree against which he stood, and bayed him furiously. Pretty music they made, and not deeper than I have heard often and again under a 'possum tree. Mr. Williams called them off and the convict came forward. "Dem puppies is doin' mighty well, cap'n," he said, grinning as he lazily swung by, on his way to the stockade. These dogs are not bloodhounds. I doubt if there is a bloodhound in Georgia—though two are reported near Cartersville, descended from a pair owned by Colonel Jeff Johnson in the days of slavery. The Oldtown dogs are fox-hounds of the Redbone breed, trained for several generations to hunt men. They are never tempted by other game. They are neither fierce nor powerful, and are relied on solely to trail the convict and lead his pursuers to his lair.

A Cowboy Episode.

Sam Thompson of Liberty has brought in the first news of a fatal shooting affray at Montruelto Plaza ranch, New Mexico, recently. The trouble occurred at a wedding dance. There is a pool camp at that point, and all the boys were in attendance at the wedding festivities. The daughter of Anastasia Martino had just been wedded to Francisco de Baca. The ceremony was performed about 7 o'clock in the evening, and dancing began immediately afterward. The second set was on the floor when John Brophy and William Johnson left the house, and meeting outside, had some words about a disagreement that had existed between them for some time. Brophy had charge of the camp, and Johnson, it seems, had heard that Brophy had said that Johnson "did not go by his right name." Johnson wanted Brophy to "take back" the remark. The dispute waxed pretty warm, and a comrade named Tom Harris came out and tried to make peace.

Finally the disputants agreed to leave the question to Harris and Charles Thompson to settle. Harris went into the house to get Thompson, and while he was gone the dispute grew warmer, and both men pulled their revolvers. As Harris came out Brophy and Johnson were facing each other but a few feet apart. Harris grabbed both pistols, turned the muzzles down, and stood between the two angry men for nearly half an hour, or until his hands became so benumbed that he could stand it no longer. In vain he begged the men to put up their weapons. But his efforts were futile, Johnson demanded, "Let us loose and let us settle it." At last Harris pushed the muzzles of the revolvers down as far as he could and jumped back. Instantly two reports rang out in the night air. Brophy's shot took effect in Johnson's chest about two inches below the collar bone, passed through the body, and came out below the right shoulder blade. Johnson's first shot hit Brophy's watch, and did no further damage than to smash that timekeeper, Brophy then started to run, Johnson fired the second time, the ball entering the small of Brophy's back, and dropping down where a probe could reach it.

Brophy fell as soon as Johnson's second shot took effect, but Johnson coolly walked into the house, put on his overcoat, and started off, Brophy was carried into the house and Johnson was not found until nearly an hour afterward. He had walked down to the corral in order to get his horse and had fainted from loss of blood. He was carried back to the house. A doctor was summoned and examined the wounds. As they were made with forty-five calibre weapons scarcely more than arm's length away, the wounds, and especially that of Johnson, were ghastly and terrible. The physician said Johnson was liable to die at any moment, and that Brophy could not live to exceed ten days.

Both the wounded men are Texans and well known in the Territory. All their acquaintances speak of them as "mighty good boys." Johnson, as was shown by his conduct after the shooting, was a remarkably gritty fellow. Both men are single. After the wounded men had been made as comfortable as possible, it was found that there were no more grudges to settle, and, as everybody present felt kindly disposed toward everybody else, the fears of the ladies were quieted, and the interrupted dance proceeded as though nothing had happened.

Professor J. G. McKendrick described at Aberdeen some experiments he had made in the exposure of microphytes contained in meat to extremely low temperatures. The results showed that we might take organic fluids and expose them to the temperature of 120 degrees below zero Fahrenheit for at least 100 hours, and that then, after they had been placed in a higher temperature, fermentation and putrefaction would go on in the ordinary way. These facts destroyed any hope of a practical result being obtained from sterilization by cold.

A GREAT CATTLE RANCH.

The Territory of Wyoming Given up to Herding.

Wyoming is fast becoming a vast cattle ranch. Despite its cold winters, its mineral wealth, its broken country, cattle raising is the main industry of the territory. There is something in the climate and in the soil peculiarly adapted to herding. Our cattle are more healthy, are larger and the increase is faster than in the ranges of Texas and the southwest territories. Our region is used as a great fattening range for the herds of the far south. Every season thousands of young cattle from half a year or two years old are driven from the southern country hundreds of miles north and distributed over our plains to grow stronger and fatter before they are shipped to the eastern markets. These importations from the south are known as "Dogies" among the cowboys. Their most prominent characteristic is their extent of horns. The cattle born and bred in this territory are generally of a superior quality. They all have Texas blood, but there is an improvement in the strain by the use of blooded bulls, Herefords or Polled Angus. Every season they show better beef qualities. Sometimes the better blood has so changed the appearance of the animals that it is difficult to recognize even the most prominent traits of the Texas cattle. These improvements are a necessary consequence of the increase of competition in the business, the demand being constantly for a higher grade of stock and a better quality of beef. A demand has also grown up in England for American beef, and this has tended still further to improve the stock of the plains, it being desirable to retain and to increase this trade. The cattle, with regard to their habits and peculiarities, are not objects of special interest; in fact, they are decidedly stupid, and have the imitative faculty quite strongly developed. Their most troublesome peculiarity is a habit of "stampeding" or running away in a wild panic at any unusual alarm, especially in the night, by which a herd sometimes becomes scattered over a district of country 100 miles square. Weeks sometimes are required to collect it again. Buffalo grass is the staple food of the cattle. It is a short grass that grows in abundance everywhere. It is probable the most nutritive herbage that grows. In the dry atmosphere of this reg on the buffalo grass curls itself on the ground. It is thus as good food in winter as in summer. Our plains are from 3,000 to 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. Although the rains are abundant in the spring and early summer, the latter part of the summer and the fall is dry. A better hay climate could hardly be imagined. At this time of the year the ground is covered with a thick carpet of splendidly cured hay. Heavy indeed must be the snow fall that can prevent the cattle from feeding. They have learned that there is always grass beneath the snow and will scrape the snowy covering away with their hoofs and feed as abundantly in one season as in another. Only when a sleet of snow occurs, accompanied by rain, which freezes as it falls, covering the ground with ice, do the cattle suffer. Then the vast herds of high latitudes yield before the blast and travel due south sometimes for more than a hundred miles. Their unerring instinct leads them on beyond the sweep of the blizzard, where the grass is not frozen and snowed up beyond their reach. The cattle business, as I said before, constitutes the wealth of this region. Under ordinary circumstances the money invested is perfectly safe. The gain after the third year may be reasonably put down at from twenty to thirty per cent. These losses come from sickness, exposure, straying; thefts and deaths on the railroad tracks. The net profits may, therefore, be set down as averaging near 20 per cent., not a bad return for investments anywhere. Cattle raising and farming are incompatible. The two cannot exist side by side. Fences obstruct the range, and the habits of cattlemen and farmers are so radically different that the appearance of the latter in any locality is a sure signal for the disappearance of the former. The conflict between the two industries has just begun in this territory. Every day it becomes more evident that the small cattle owner and farmer are being pushed to the wall. Cattle raising on a gigantic scale is destined to rule in this territory from now on for a score of years until the press of immigration compels a division in the great ranges. The business promises to be generally carried on by large companies, having many thousands of acres of land and unlimited supplies of money. There is now practically no free grazing, water fronts being taken up whenever they are of any value, and most of the land has been bought or in some way appropriated by the great companies. In addition to this fact, it is certainly true that the companies having extensive ranges and large herds have a great advantage over the small capitalist, from the fact that the large business is carried on at a smaller per cent. of expense. No more herders or horses are needed for 6000 cattle than for 4000, and thus the large capitalist will have a greater per cent. of profit over his less wealthy neighbor, who will soon be driven out of the business.

At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, Colladon corrected a popular belief by remarking that the presence of masses of metal in a building does not add to the risk of being struck by lightning, provided the metal is not connected with the ground by a good electric conductor. In case the building is struck, however, combustibles near the metal are liable to be set on fire.

Dr. B. Croumbie Brown reported in the Geographical Section of the British Association concerning his visit to the Forest School of Spain, one of the objects of which school was to insure that not a drop of water found its way to the sea without doing its best for the country. Spain, he said, was now convinced of the importance of scientific forestry, and of the function of forests in affecting the distribution and quantity of the rainfall, and was doing its best to conserve and replenish them.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor.

CENTRE HALL, PA., JAN. 13 1886.

ORDINANCES
ADOPTED BY THE
Town Council of the Borough of Centre Hall, Pennsylvania.

ADOPTION OF STREETS.

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Centre Hall, Centre County, Pennsylvania, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same:

That the Lewistown and Bellefonte turnpike road, and the Brush Valley road, as they are now located through the said Borough, are adopted and ordained as streets, and not to be changed unless ordered by special resolutions of Councils; the former to be known and designated as Penn Avenue, and the latter as Church Street.

PAVEMENTS—CONSTRUCTIONS.

SECTION 1—That all pavements and sidewalks constructed along the street in front or along the side of all the lots or grounds within the limits of the Borough shall be six (6) feet wide, including curb stone, and in front of or along side of all unimproved lots and other lands within the borough not less than four (4) feet wide, unless otherwise ordered by special resolution of Town Council.

SECTION 2—That whenever ordered by resolution of Town Council, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to notify the owner or owners (his or her their agents or tenants occupying such premises) of any lot or lots of ground, or other lands within the limits of the Borough fronting or extending along any street, to construct and put down at the grade established by the Borough Engineer, or other competent authority, and of the width established by ordinance or resolution of Council, a good and substantial pavement or side-walk; and upon failure or neglect of such owner or owners, their agents or tenants in possession to cause said pavement or side-walk to be constructed as herein provided, within thirty days after such notice, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to cause said pavements or side-walks to be so constructed of such material as he may select, and report the expense incurred in constructing such pavement or side-walk to the Clerk of the Council, whose duty it shall be to enter said bill with an addition of twenty per cent. in a book for that purpose and to furnish the attorney of council with a certified copy of such account and entry; and if such bill or bills as rendered by the Street Commissioner, with the twenty per cent. additional, shall not be paid within ten days after notice, then the same shall be entered as a lien against the property or properties along which such pavements or side-walks were so constructed, as provided by the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relating to boroughs.

SECTION 3—That it shall be the duty of the owner or owners of all lots, or other lands within the Borough, in front of or along side of which pavements or side-walks have been built or constructed to keep the same in good repair; and if any owner or owners as aforesaid shall neglect or refuse for ten days after notice by the Street Commissioner to have such pavement or side-walk repaired (if out of repair) it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to have the same repaired and to return a bill of the costs of such repairs with an addition of twenty per cent. to the Clerk of the Council to be collected in the same manner as provided by Section 2d in reference to constructing pavements or side-walks.

BUILDING PERMIT.

SECTION 1—That when any person or persons are preparing to construct, erect or repair any building within the limits of the Borough, he or they shall make application to the Clerk of the Council for a building permit, and the Clerk is hereby authorized to grant, and shall grant permission to said applicant or applicants to occupy for a period not exceeding six months the one half of the width of the street or alley in front of or next to such building, or lot upon which such building is to be erected, or repaired, with all necessary building materials used in the erection or repairing of any such building, and if necessary such permission shall be extended for an additional period of six months, and so on until such building or buildings shall be completed.

SECTION 2—That if any person or persons shall occupy or cause to be occupied any street or alley in the limits of the Borough with any building materials for the erection or repairing of any building without first having obtained a written permit from the Clerk of the Council, or shall obstruct any gutters or pavements with such material, he or they so offending shall pay for the use of the Borough the sum of Fifty cents for each and every day such street or alley is so occupied, or such gutter or pavement is obstructed, to be recovered in the same manner as debts of like amount are now recoverable by law.

SECTION 3—That if any person or persons shall place any building materials upon any of the streets or alleys of the Borough without a written permit from the Clerk of Council, or shall obstruct any gutter, pavement or side-walk, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to notify him or them to remove such materials or obstructions, and in case of neglect or refusal to do so within five days after notice, the Street Commissioner shall remove same at the cost and expense of the person or persons so offending, to be recovered in the same manner as debts of like amount are now recoverable by law.

PAVEMENTS.

That all owners of lots, grounds or other real estate in said Borough, fronting on any of the streets of said Borough, shall construct at their own expense such pavements or side-walks as the Council shall direct either by ordinance or resolution.

SECTION 1—If any person or persons shall in any manner, or upon any pretence whatever, except in the case of building or repairing, occupy an part of any street, alley, pavement or side-walk, with wood, timber, boards, coal, brick, sand, rubbish, or any other material whatever, for a longer period than twenty-four hours, he or they so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of One Dollar for each and every offense.

SECTION 2—If any person or persons shall put or place any manure, fence, wall, building, impediment or obstruction in any of the streets, alleys, or public grounds, or cause the same to be done, he or they so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of One Dollar for each and every offense.

SECTION 3—If any person or persons shall put or place, or cause to be put or placed within the limits of the Borough, the carcass of any dead animal, or any offal, or filth whatever, he or they so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of Two Dollars for each and every offense.

SECTION 4—That all forfeitures or penalties imposed by forgoing sections of this ordinance shall be recovered in the same manner as debts of like amount are now recoverable by law.

GUTTERS.

That the owners of real estate in said Borough fronting on any of the streets in said Borough, shall at their own expense construct such gutters or drains along such real estate, between the pavements and the streets, as the Council shall direct, either by ordinance or resolution.

SECTION 1—That whenever requested by resolution of Town Council, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to notify the owner or owners (their agents or tenants in possession) of any lot or lots of ground or any other lands, imoroved or unimproved, within the limits of the Borough, to construct gutters in front or along side of such lots or land between the pavement and streets in accordance with the directions of the Borough Engineer, or other competent authority; and upon failure or neglect of such owner or owners, their agents or tenants in possession, to cause such gutters to be constructed within thirty days after such notice, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to cause such gutters to be constructed of such material as he may select, and report the expense incurred to the Clerk of the Council, who shall enter said bill, with an addition of twenty per cent., in a book to be kept for that purpose, and to furnish the attorney of council with a certified copy of said bill and entry so made; and if the amount of said bill, with the twenty per cent. additional, shall not be paid within ten days after notice, then the same shall be entered as a lien against such real estate according to the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relating to boroughs.

TAXES ON SHOWS.

That the proprietor or agent of every show or exhibition, that charges admission, shall pay a sum not exceeding Ten Dollars, before such show or exhibition shall be allowed to proceed, said sum to be collected by the Burgess, and the amount to be paid to be fixed by the said Burgess, in no case, however, to exceed the sum of Ten Dollars; and the sum so collected shall be for the use of the Borough.

DUTIES OF HIGH CONSTABLE.

SECTION 1—If any horses, mules, goats, sheep or swine shall at any time be suffered to run at large within the limits of the Borough or any cow or other cattle within the hours of eight o'clock p. m. and 5 o'clock a. m., they shall be immediately seized by the High Constable and taken to the pound and therein confined.

SECTION 2—All animals so taken shall be in the custody of the High Constable, and it shall be his duty to sufficiently care for such animals while confined.

SECTION 3—The High Constabl shall keep a register wherein he shall enter a full description of all animals confined in the pound, the time so confined, the costs of keeping, the name of owner if known, and the name of the purchaser when sold, and the price received therfor.

SECTION 4—If no owner shall appear and claim such animals within forty-eight hours after seizure and detention the High Constable shall advertise the same for public sale, by written or printed hand-bills, one to be posted at the pound and five or six in conspicuous places in the Borough, said description to contain a full description of the animals to be sold, and the day and hour fixed for the sale.

SECTION 5—If the owner or owners of such animals shall appear at any time before the sale has actually occurred and pay all legal and necessary costs incurred, such animal or animals shall be delivered to the owner, and if not claimed by the time fixed for the sale, the High Constable shall sell such animals to the highest bidder, first deducting his legal costs and necessary expenses, and the balance if any to be passed to the Borough Treasurer.

COUNCIL TO ELECT.

SECTION 1—That the Council shall elect one person to serve as Street Commissioner; one person to serve as Chief of Police, and as many others to serve as police as may be necessary for the purpose of preserving the peace and good order of the town, such persons to serve for one year unless removed by Councils, death or re-signation.

SECTION 2—In case any vacancy shall occur in such office the Council shall appoint for the unexpired time.

SECTION 3—That for every neglect or refusal of the Street Commissioner, Police, High Constable or any other officer of the Borough to perform the duties by the Borough ordinances or the laws of the Commonwealth, he or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Dollars for each and every offense, to be recovered as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable.

CROSSINGS PROTECTED.

SECTION 1—That any person or persons who shall lead, ride or drive any horse, mule or other beast, or drive any kind of vehicle on or across any of the pavements or side-walks within the limits of the Borough, except when passing to and from their own premises, shall pay a fine not exceeding Five Dollars for each and every offense.

SECTION 2—That any person or persons who shall stop any horse, mule or vehicle at or upon the crossing of any street or alley, or shall tie or fasten any horse, mule or other beast in such a plan as to obstruct any such crossing, shall pay a fine not exceeding Five Dollars.

SECTION 3—That any person or persons who shall mutilate, injure or destroy any shade or ornamental trees planted or growing along the streets or public grounds of said Borough, or hitch any horse or other beast thereto or otherwise injure the same, shall pay a fine not exceeding Five Dollars.

(Continued on opposite page.)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHERIFF SALES.—BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre country, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed at public sale, at the court house, in the borough of Bellefonte,

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1886,

at 1½ o'clock P. M., the following property, to wit

No. 1 All that certain lot or piece of ground situate at the corner of Olive and Trout streets, containing in front or breadth on Olive street 60 ft., and in depth along Fourth street 200 feet, to a 20 feet wide alley, it being town lot No. 36, in town plot of Snow Shoe, it being the same lot No 36, which was deeded to George DeArmo, by John G. Uzzle and wife by indenture dated the 9th day of January, A. D. 1885, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds in Centre County in Deed Book, Vol. O, 2 page 112, and which said John DeArmo and wife by deed dated April 1, 1884, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in Centre County, in Deed Book Y, 2 page 87 granted and conveyed to Henry J. Walker, thereon erected a 2-story frame hotel building, a large stable and other outbuildings.

No. 2 All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the town of Snow Shoe, county of Centre, and state of Penn'a, bounded and described as follows to wit: On the northeast side of Olive street and known and designated in the general plan or plot of said town as lot No. 37, being bounded on the northwest by lot No. 36, on the northeast by a 20 foot wide alley, on the southeast lot No. 38, and on the southwest by Olive street, containing in front or bredth 200 feet to said 20 ft. wide alley. No buildings.

No. 3 All that certain tract of land situate in Boggs twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: On the north by lands of Andrew Fetzer, on the east by lands of Wm. Butler, et. al., on the south by lands of Elizabeth Fetzer and on the west by lands of James Craft, containing 105 acres, more or less, thereon erected a 2-story frame dwelling house, bank barn, wagon shed, corn crib, spring house and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry J. Walker.

No. 4 All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Boggs twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post thence north 60° east 75 perches along land late of Robert Lipton to post, thence north 39° west 20 perches to post, thence north 39° west 87 perches to post by white oak, thence south 52° west 67 perches to white ——, thence south 39° east along land of Sommerville, Downing &Co. 98 perches to the place of beginning, containing 41 acres and 13 perches and allowance be the same more or less, and being the same premises which E C Humes and Adam Hoy, Administrators of James T Hale, dec'd, by their deed dated the 16th day of June, A. D., 1866, and recorded in Centre county in deed book B2 page 37, etc., granted and conveyed to the said Roland B. Kinnie. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Roland B Kinnie.

No. 5 All that certain messuage and tract of land situate in Miles twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded on the west by Henry Wolf, on the north by Thomas Wolf, on the east by Filmer's heirs, on the south by public road, thereon erected a church building one story high, known as the Evangelical church, containing one-half acre. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Levi Strayer, Jesse Jarrett and Nathan Bowersox, Trustees of the East Brush Valley Evangelical church of Wolf's Store.

No. 6 All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Curtin twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Curtin & Co., on the east by a public road, on the south by lands of Curtin & Co., and on the west by Daniel O'Neal, containing 105 acres, more or less, thereon erected a two-story log dwelling house, log barn, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. Harrison Long.

No. 7 All that certain messuage, tenement or tract of land situate in Howard twp., Centre Co., Pa., beginning at a corner of Jos. Spart, thence by Jos. Leathers, south 39° east 160 perches to a post, thence south 50° west 5½ perches to a post, thence south 42° east 76 perches to a post, thence north 72° east 12 perches to a linn wood at the creek, thence down the creek to an ash the corner of Daniel Spart, thence by the same north 44° west 62 perches to a hickory, thence north 34° west 30 perches to a hickory, thence 23° east 24 perches to a pine, thence north 47° east 20 perches to a post, thence north 45° west 140 perches to a black oak grub, a corner of Daniel Spart, thence south 47° west 91 perches to the place of beginning, containing 121 acres and 122 perches. Thereon erected a hay shed. It being the same tract which was taken by the said Jos. L. Neff at the appraisement as the property of Jacob Leathers, dec'd. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph L. Neff.

No. 8 All that certain tract of land situate in Huston twp., Centre county, Pa., beginning at a red oak stump, the corner of Joseph Henry, Francis Bailey and John Friend tract, thence north 32½° east 230 per. to corner, thence south 57½° east 325 perches to a white oak corner, thence south 32½° west 154 perches to lands of J Bruss, thence north 57½° west along the lands of said J Bruss, thence north 57½° west along lands of said J Bruss 40 perches to stones, thence by the same south 32½° west 80 perches to line of A Bennett, thence by lands of A Bennett to the Francis Bailey tract north 55½° west 285 perches to the place of beginning, containing 395 acres and allowance. Thereon erected a 1½ story stone dwelling house, a log barn and other outbuildings.

No. 9 Also another tract situate in Union twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by Aaron Hall, on the east by George B Hall, on the south and west by Archie Stiver, containing 150 acres No buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Austin Swisher.

No. 10 All that certain messuage, tenement or tract of land situate in Union twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning on twp. road leading from Unionville to Philipsburg, where Thomas Loughry's western line crosses the said road, thence along said road south 24 perches to a chestnut, thence west 129 perches to said turnpike road, thence along said road 130 perches to the place of beginning, containing 18 acres, more or less, thereon erected a 2-story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Agnes Shipley and W B Shipley.

No. 11 All that certain lot of ground situate in Rush twp., Centre county, Penn'a, beginning at a post corner of a lot lately surveyed by Simon Whitcomb, thence by the Whitcomb line north 37½° west 125 perches to a white oak, thence north 52½° east 64 perches to a post, thence south 37½° east 125 perches to a post, thence south 52½° west 64 perches to a stone corner the place of beginning, containing 50 acres. Thereon erected a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David James.

No 12 All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Rush twp Centre county, Penn'a, described as follows to wit: Commencing at corner on Walnut street, thence west 53 feet, thence south 170 feet, thence east 53 feet, thece north 170 feet to the place of beginning, known as lot 53 in the south addition to Philipsburg, Centre county, having thereon erected a 2-story frame dwelling house 16x24 feet, containing 5 rooms and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Foster Ebhart.

No. 13 All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Howard twp., Centre Co., Pa., bounded on the south and west by lands of Hagan, on the north by Amos Dunkle, on the east by Howard turnpike, containing one-half an acre, more or less. Thereon erected a plank dwelling house, consisting of 7 rooms, a stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob W Ertel.

No. 14 All the right, title and interest of the defendant Joseph Lowery in all that certain tract of land situate in Benner twp., Centre county, Pa., belonging to the heirs of Christian Lowery, dec'd, bounded on the north by lands of E C Humes, on the west by Ed Longwell, on the south by W F Reynolds, on the east by Mary Martin, containing 60 acres. Thereon erected a log house, stable, corn crib and other outbuildings, also a good orchard. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the preperty of Joseph Lowery and E J Purdue.

No. 15 All that certain messuage, tepement and tract of land situate in Burnside twp., Centre Co., Penn'a, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at stones thence south 170 perches to stones, east 125 perches to stones, thence along land of David Oswalt, north 170 perches to stones, thence west 125 perches to the place of beginning, containing 132 acres and 130 perches, neat measure, being part of a tract of land in the warrantee name of David Lenox. Thereon erected a new frame dwelling house, 2¼ stories, a stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J Oscar Holt.

Terms—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money be paid in full.

W. MILES WALKER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., Dec. 23, '85.

PLAID SHAWL GIVEN AWAY!

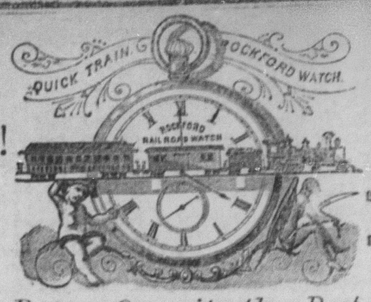
Through the failure of a large manufacturer of Cashmere Pattern Fringe Shawls, there has come into our hands a large consignment of Plaid Shawls, perfect goods, which we propose to present to the ladies in the following manner: Send us 25 cents for 5 mos. subscription to **Farm and Household**, a large 32 page illustrated paper, devoted to Farm and Household topics, Stories and general miscellany, and we will send you one of these beautiful shawls FREE by mail postpaid, or we will send 4 shawls and 5 subscriptions to one address for $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD, Box 40, Hempstead, Conn.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE.

100 farms, 20 to 10,000 acres at $3 to $20 per acre. Good markets. Healthy climate. Favorable prospects. Write for circulars containing description. Sent free. PYLE & DeJARNETTE, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Portsmouth, Va.

LOOK!



LOOK!

NEW LOCATION!

NEW ROOM!

NEW

FIXTURES!

New Room Opposite the Post Offie.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

E. A. GLENN & Co.,

Have just Received a Large Assortment of

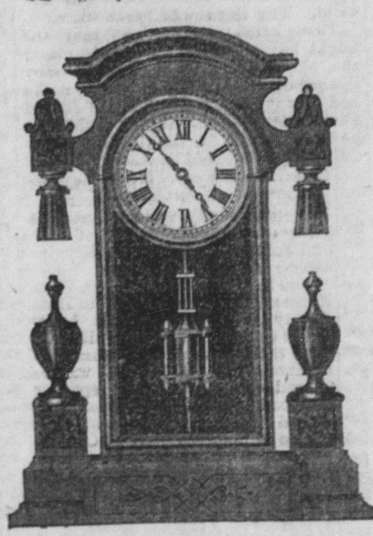
FINE SILVERWARE, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,

Rings, Pins, Charms, Revolvers, &c. A complete line of CUTLERY at bottom prices. NEW STOCK of

GOLD, SILVER, AND STEEL SPECTACLES, all Sizes and Numbers.

A fine selection of GOLD & SILVER WATCHES always on hand.

Agency for the celebrated ROCKFORD WATCH. Call and see the new CLIMAX CASE.



SEWING MACHINES.

We carry the largest stock of Sewing Machines in the county, made up of the best grade of machines. Among which are the Higharm Davis, with attachments especially adapted for dress makers.

The No. 7 American with the new Button Hole attachment.

The New Home with double feed.

The Household which is an improvement over the Domestic.

We are closing out the Singer machine at reduced figures, from $15 to $20.

Hanging Lamps.

We carry a complete line of these lamps, the Electric and Champion Library Hanging Lamps. Any of these lamps are suited for lighting Churches or other public buildings. Each fount has 50 candle power.

All goods warranted as represented. *J. Q. A. Kennedy, Manager.*

The Bee-Hive One-Price Store.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

—AT THE—

BEE HIVE STORE

AT AND BELOW COST.

In consequence of our removal from Bellefonte in the early Spring, we will offer to the public at **An Immense Reduction** *our entire stock of merchandise.*

Our store will be closed at 6 P. M., Friday Evening, December 4th, when we will work all night to mark down every article to and below Cost.

All Sales Strictly for Cash.

It is with reluctance that we will quit business here and say farewell to our many steadfast friends and patrons; but we are compelled to do so for reasons best known to ourselves.

Times are hard and money scarce, therefore we feel that the least we can do in return for their liberal patronage is to give the people

Some Real Genuine Bargains,

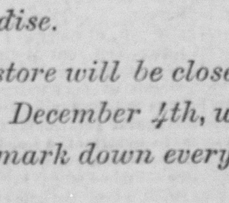
and we are going to do it right now in the heart of the season when they need the goods.

All persons indebted to us will please call and settle at the earliest possible convenience.

GOLDSMITH BROTHERS,

Bee Hive One Price Store.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer



Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

John R. Dodge, Jr., jeweler, Harvel, Ill., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Ist. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good a time on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you can get one for less money you can not buy more for $1000."

Mrs. Hauck, of St. Joseph, Ill., writes: "I would not take $50 for mine. My washing was on the line at 9 o'clock this morning."

Dr. G. Jaques, St. Ignace, Mich., writes: "Formerly it took the washwoman from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. now from 7 a. m. to 10:30 a. m."

Mrs. A. V. Harrison, of Memphis, Tenn., writes: "It is a treasure. It makes the white lady independent of the colored washer-woman."

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. To those without capital, who can prove themselves trustworthy, I will furnish machines to fill their orders, pay money to be paid after delivery. Write for particulars. J. WORTH, Box 1933 New York City.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, for whom contracts

PIANOS-ORGANS

The demand for the improved MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS is now so large that a second addition to the factory has become imperative. Do not require one-third cash system. Consult Catalogue, free.

100 Styles of ORGANS, $22 to $900. For Cash, Easy Payments, or Rented.

Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co.,
NEW YORK; BOSTON; CHICAGO.

RAINBOW RUPTURE RELIEF & CURE.

Simple, safe, reliable and a perfect retainer, it is not a Truss. Worn Day and Night and we become forgotten. Send for circular with testimonials from grateful sufferers cured by this Appliance. Address Central Medical and Surgical Institute 920 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

Skillful treatment given all kinds of surgical and medical cases. Wrecking diseases specialty. Private troubles in male and female our specialty. Be sure to write us before taking treatment elsewhere. Consultation free and invited.

Subscribe for the REPORTER.

New Arrival of Goods

AT NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

HARPER & KREAMER,

Centre Hall,

Have just opened in one of Largest and Best Rooms in the Valley,

—A COMPLETE STOCK OF—

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, DRESS GOODS
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE.
OILS AND PAINTS,
GLASSWARE, QUENNSWARE,
GROCERIES
COFFEES, SUGARS, TEAS, FISH
SALT, TOBACCO, SEGARS,
EVERYTHING
KEPT IN A WELL REGULATED STORE.
ALL NEW GOODS.

We offer bargains unsurpassed in this COUNTY.

COME AND SEE US.

All kinds of Produce taken, and Highest Market Prices Paid.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring its color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. & $1 sizes at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC

The Best Cough Cure you can use.

Recommended by eminent physicians. Popular for its well known properties of purifying the blood and building up the health and strength. It has made wonderful cures of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Throat, Lung, Liver, Kidney, and Nervous diseases, and has brought health and comfort to thousands of suffering women. Its property of increasing the nourishing quality of the blood, renders it so effective in reviving the vital energies that it often saves life. If you suffer from Debility, Skin Eruptions, Cough, Consumption, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Bowel, Liver, Kidney, or other disease, your blood is defective and is losing its power to nourish and sustain the system. Don't wait till you are sick in bed, but use PARKER'S TONIC to-day. It will give you new life and vigor. HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists. Large saving buying $1 size.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES

First-Class Groceries

ALWAYS FRESH AND

—CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE—

IN THE VALLEY, AT

A. HARTER'S STAND,

MILLHEIM, PA.

STOCK FULL AND COMPLETE.

Also Dealer in

NO. 1 FULL ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR.

Also Keeps the Celebrated

....ORIENTAL ROLLER FLOUR....

sept2 tf

CENTER HALL MEAT MARKET.—The Centre Hall Meat market having a refrigerator families can at all time be supplied with fresh meats, of the best quality, also beef gravy sausage. Next door to hotel open day and evening.

14mar tf HENRY BOOZER.

THE NARROW ESCAPE
Of a Massachusetts Engineer.

Sleep after fatigue and health after disease are two of the sweetest experiences known to man. Fourteen years is a long time to suffer, yet Mr. Peter Lawler, of Dalton, Mass., had led a miserable life for that period through the presence of a stone in the bladder. He did obtain temporary relief, but nothing more. Last January he called on Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., who said, after an examination: "Mr. Lawler, you have stone in the bladder. We will first try Dr. David Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY before risking an operation." A few days later the following letter passed through the Rondout postoffice:

Dalton, Mass., Feb. 6.

Dear Dr. Kennedy: The day after I came home I passed two gravel stones, and am doing nicely.

PETER LAWLER.

Dr. Kennedy has the stones at his office, and they are sufficiently formidable to justify the claim that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the leading specific for stone in the bladder. In his letter Mr. Lawler mentions that FAVORITE REMEDY also cured him of rheumatism. The subjoined certificate tells its own story:

Old Blackshire Mills,
Dalton, Mass., April 27, '82.

Mr. Peter Lawler has been a resident of this town for the past 17 years, and in our employ for 15 years, and in all these years he has been a good and respected citizen of this town. He has had some chronic disease to our knowledge for most of the time, but now claims to be, and is, in apparent good health. CHAS. O. BROWN, Prest

$1 bottle, six for $5. All druggists

Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" (of Rondout, N. Y.)—It is not a mere soother, temporarily, of pain, but by its alterative action purifies the blood, restores a healthful condition to the diseased organs, and even dissolves and causes the expulsion of gravel and stone from the kidneys and bladder. The testimony of hundreds who have been cured by it vouches for this.

DR. SELLERS'
OVER 1,000,000
BOTTLES SOLD AND NEVER
FAILS TO CURE COUGHS, COLDS,
THROAT AND ALL LUNG TROUBLES
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT PRICE.
25 CTS.
COUGH SYRUP

DON'T FORGET THAT
DR. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER
ALWAYS CURES PIMPLES, BOILES, SORE EYES,
MALERIA, MEGURIAL AND ALL BLOOD DISEASES
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
R. E. SELLERS & CO. Props. PITTSBURGH, PA.

A GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY IS THE LOSS OF

MANHOOD

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure Seminal Weakness of Spermatorrhoea, induced by Self Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical incapacity, etc., by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M.

The world renowned author in this admirable lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of four cents or two postage stamps. Address

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York, N. Y., Post Office Box 450
2may 1yr

From Pole to Pole

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood.

The Harpooner's Story.

New Bedford, June 1, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & Co.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our lime-juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought about by any other treatment for scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.

Respectfully yours, RALPH Y. WINGATE.

The Trooper's Experience.

Masven, Basutoland (S. Africa,) March, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & Co.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country "veldt-sores." I had these sores for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.

Yours truly, T. K. BODEN,
Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only thoroughly effective blood-purifier, the only medicine that eradicates the poisons of Scrofula, Mercury, and Contagious Disease from the system.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists: Price $1;
six bottles for $5.

SAMARITAN
NEVER FAILS.
NERVINE
THE GREAT
NERVE
CONQUEROR.

A SPECIFIC FOR

EPILEPSY, SPASMS,
CONVULSIONS, FALLING SICKNESS,
ST. VITUS DANCE, ALCHOHOLISM,
OPIUM EATING, SYPHILLIS,
SCROFULA, KINGS EVIL,
UGLY BLOOD DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA,
NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE,
RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS WEAKNESS,
NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
BRAIN WORRY, BLOOD SORES,
BILIOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS,
KIDNEY TROUBLES AND IRREGULARITIES.

$1.50 per bottle, at druggists.

THE DR. S. A. RICHMOND NERVINE CO., Prop's.
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

To decline taking a sure remedy when sick is to court suffering and invite death.

Soldby J. Murray, Centre Hall.

(Ordinances continued from opposite page.)

DISTURBING THE PEACE.

SECTION 1—Any person or persons who shall be found on the streets or alleys or public places of the Borough making any noise or confusion or using any obscene or profane language, thereby disturbing the peace and good order of the citizens, shall be liable to arrest by the Police or any other Borough officer, and upon conviction before the Burgess shall pay a fine not exceeding Ten Dollars, and upon failure to pay the fine and all costs shall be committed to the County Jail or Lock-Up for a period of ten days.

SECTION 2—Any person or persons who shall be found intoxicated in any street, alley, or public place, in the Borough, shall be liable to arrest by any officer of the Borough, and upon conviction before the Burgess shall pay a fine not exceeding Five Dollars, and upon failure to pay the fine and costs, shall be committed to the County Jail or Lock-Up for a period not exceeding five days.

SECTION 3 That the assembling together of men and boys, or other persons on the streets, street corners, alleys, and upon crossing, or the pavements in the Borough, in such a manner as to obstruct streets, crossings, or pavements, (except some when or where some lawful public meeting may be held) is hereby declared to be a nuisance and unlawful, and it shall be the duty of the Borough officers to forthwith disperse all such persons as aforesaid, and upon failure to disperse, after notice, shall be arrested, and upon conviction before the Burgess shall pay a fine not exceeding Ten Dollars, and upon failure to pay the fine and costs such person or persons so failing to pay shall be confined in the County Jail or Lock-Up for a period not exceeding five days.

COMPENSATION.

SECTION 1—That the High Constable and Police shall receive such compensation as Councils may fix for the arrest of persons violating the Borough ordinances, and for executing the orders of the Burgess in enforcing such ordinances.

SECTION 2—The compensation of the Street Commissioner and Clerk of Councils shall be fixed by the Council, and they shall receive no other compensation for any services, either from the Borough or from individuals.

SECTION 3—If any of the Borough officers receiving compensation from the the Borough or fees for services, shall take or exact from any persen any fees or compensation not allowed by the Borough ordinances, shall upon conviction be removed from their respective offices.

SECTION 1—That it shall be the duty of the High Constable or any police of the Borough upon complaint being made to him, or upon his own knowledge, of any violation of any of the ordinances of the Borough now in force or hereafter to be passed, forthwith to prefer complaint to the Burgess of the Borough, who shall issue his warrant for the party or parties complained of, proceed with, hear, and dispose of the case as provided by the several ordinances.

SECTION 2—That any person agrieved by any violation of any ordinance of the Borough now in force or hereafter to be passed, may make complaint to the Burgess, who shall issue his warrant for the party or parties complained of, hear, and dispose of the case as provided by the several ordinances.

W. R. CAMP, Secretary. M. DERSTINE, President.

Approved, Dec. 30, A. D., 1885.
JOHN RISHEL, Chief Burgess.

HALF-EDUCATION.

A Maine correspondent tells a good deal of truth in relation to the fact of too much teaching of youth; that is too much half education. The writer's statements remind us of what Daniel Webster once said, namely, that he learned more the first year after he left college than he did the whole time he was there. Here is what the correspondent says:

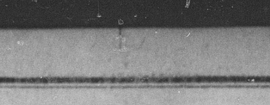
"The sickly colleges scattered around the land are responsible for the very large number of failures in life. Boys have been taken from plow, plane and anvil and sent to the great cities to be poor lawyers, miserable doctors and wretched ministers, until failing in these pursuits they degenerate into lightning-rod peddlers and book agents, to finally disappear beneath the earth they had encumbered when above it. Worst of all, it engenders a feeling of public dependence in the minds of youth. It takes away the spur to which we are indebted for most of our great men. A thorough common school education is ample basis for good citizenship.

"Why, my dear sir, we have men in this town (Saco) who think a boy with all the common school education in the world a fool, without a smattering of Greek, Latin, French, German, and particularly botany; and these are the men who would demoralize our country by giving our children a fancy, fashionable education, which unfits at least nine-tenths of our young men and maidens to get an honest living. It is as plain as the nooaday in this town and Biddeford that the free high school is a curse to the rising generations. It fits them only for consumers. Our grammar schools are excellent, and if it were not for the high school temptation we should have some first-rate farmers and mechanics and fishermen.

"The result of this kind of education in these two towns is that the Yankee is becoming almost helpless in the way of getting an honest livelihood, while the French and Irish are living on what we waste on ornamentation, and laying up half their wages, and becoming possessors of a large amount of our real estate which formerly belonged to native citizens. A distinguished citizen remarked: 'Yankees must inevitably become fashionable dudes, educated sharpers, and a disgrace to their hard-working fathers and mothers.' But our most intelligent men and deepest thinkers are waking up to the great evil that a free, fashionable education is a curse, and that labor is an honor and not a disgrace to a Christian people."

For Neuralgia
For Neuralgia
For Neuralgia
For Neuralgia
For Rheumatism
For Rheumatism
For Rheumatism
For Rheumatism
For a Lame Back
For a Lame Back
For a Lame Back
For a Lame Back
Doctor Thomas' Eclectric Oil
Doctor Thomas' Eclectric Oil
Doctor Thomas' Eclectric Oil
Doctor Thomas' Eclectric Oil
Doctor Thomas' Eclectric Oil

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
PRICE 50c. and $1.00.
FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop's. BUFFALO, N. Y.



TRADE MARK.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY

THE GREAT
Blood Purifier of the World.

AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR
CATARRH.

THE most stubborn cases yield readily to it and has not failed to Cure a single case where directions are followed. Its success has been remarkable and its cures wonderful. It is the most successful preparation in the market for CATARRH and the only one that promises an Absolute, Positive Cure. It is truly a blessing to mankind. A Trial is all that is asked for it. Once used, it is always recommended. Send for testimonials of actual cures.

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR
MALARIA.
A POSITIVE CURE IS ASSURED.

One bottle is generally sufficient for a cure. Stop taking Quinine. A trial only is asked for KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY. It is a SPECIFIC for all diseases arising from an impure blood and drives all eruptions from the skin. For Syphilitic complaints it is superior to any preparation in the market. One bottle will cure most of the following complaints and a continued use will positively cure. Save doctor bills and try it.

RHEUMATISM.
SCROFULA.
SKIN ERUPTIONS.
VENEREAL DISEASES.
DYSPEPSIA.
LOSS OF APPETITE.
FEELING OF LANGOUR.
BILIOUSNESS.
LIVER TROUBLES.
NERVOUS WEAKNESS.
FEMALE WEAKNESS.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY is no patent medicine, but a safe and pleasant preparation to take and surely the greatest medical discovery of the age. One bottle rejuvenates the entire system and possesses more virtue than a half dozen bottles of ordinary patent preparations Write for testimonials and other information.

For sale by druggists generally.

PRICE $1.00 A BOTTLE. SIX BOTTLES FOR $5.00. On receipt of $5.00 by the manufacturers, SAMUEL F. KELLER & Co Harrisburg, Pa., six bottles will be sent express paid.

TRADE MARK.

An Efficient Remedy

In all cases of Bronchial and Pulmonary Affections is AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. As such it is recognized and prescribed by the medical profession, and in many thousands of families, for the past forty years, it has been regarded as an invaluable household remedy. It is a preparation that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a cold or cough will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pulmonary Consumption, and by the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of Croup, the alleviation of Whooping Cough, and the cure of Colds and Influenza, ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Promptitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance. The loss of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

$1.00
THIRTEEEN WEEKS.

The POLICE GAZETTE will be mailed securely wrapped, to any address in the United States for three months on receipt of ONE DOLLAR.

Liberal discount allowed to postmasters, agents and clubs. Sample copies mailed free. Address all orders to RICHARD K. FOX,
Franklin Square, N. Y.

COURT PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Jas. R. Smith and the Hon. Chester Munson Assoc. Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept bearing date 1st day of Dec 1885, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the Third Monday of Jan next, being the 18th day of Jan. 1886, and to continue three weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forneon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 9th day of Dec in the year of our Lord 1885, and the one hundred and tenth year of the Independence of the United States. W. MILES WALKER, Sheriff

D. Z. EVANS, JR.
EVANS BROTHERS,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
56 N. Water Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Consignments of all kinds of Country Produce solicited. Quick Sales, Good Prices and Prompt Returns is our motto. We have excellent facilities for obtaining good prices for Butter, Eggs, Poultry, (live or dressed,) Lard, Tallow, Cheese, Potatoes, Fruit, (dried or fresh,) Corn, Oats, Hay, Live Stock; in fact, everything the farmer produces, either in car loads or small lots. Tags, stencils and price lists furnished free.

We refer to the editor of this paper. 6uw

JURORS FOR JANUARY TERM.

Traverse Jurors—Third Monday, Jan'y.

John J Arney, Potter.
Wm Grove, Jr., Benner.
S D Musser, Millheim.
J A Zimmerman, Snow Shoe.
D Harshberger, Walker.
Robert Fay, College.
Thos. Barnes, Philipsb'g.
J A Lukens, do
Adam Vonada, Walker.
D H Weaver, Ferguson.
D C Poorman and Frank Holt, Boggs.
W B Mingle, Centre Hall.
Michael Hess, Harris.
Samuel Shafer, Spring.
L M Stohl, Worth.
Sam'l Reisman, Centre Hall.
Henry Walkey, Bellef'te.
David Kimport, Penn.
H M Kephart, Unionville.
David Barree, Gregg.
John Meese, Bellefonte.
Joel Kling, Marion.
Daniel Hall, Unionville.
W P Shoop, Centre Hall.
S H Bennison, Marion.
Hon. Jno. Diven, Walker
Henry Garner, Ferguson
Isaac Beck, Half Moon.
Daniel Runkle, Gregg.
W E Burchfield, Philipsburg.
John Coldren, Gregg.
Austin Curtin, Boggs.
T A Ardell, Huston.
E Kerstetter, Penn.
J A Quigley, Liberty.
G A Bayard, Bellefonte.
G M Simler, Sr., Philipsburg.
Jno G Bailey, Ferguson.
D E Gentzel, Penn.

Grand Jurors—Fourth Monday, Jan'y.

W B Rankin, Bellefonte.
J M Holt, Philipsburg.
A J Swartz, Spring.
Jas McMullen, Boggs.
Soloman Gates, Ferguson
John Rishel, Potter.
G W Ganoe, Philipsburg.
David Keller, Harris.
Henry Zeigler, Spring.
Wm. Irvin, Marion.
Wm Lytle, College.
W M Furey, Spring.
John Resides, Rush.
Abe Weber, Howard bor
R L Shirk, Milesburg.
E Brown, Sr., Bellefonte.
Wm Tate, Snow Shoe.
W B Miles, Milesburg.
B Weber, Howard boro.
J A Woodward, Howard twp.
S R Emrich, Union.
W Haverly, Liberty.
W S Loy, Barnside.
C T Gerbrich, Bellefonte

Traverse Jurors—Fourth Monday, Jan'y

Geo Eckle, Ferguson.
I V Gray, Philipsburg.
Geo W Miller, Benner
Ed C Wood, Spring
G Shurer, Snow Shoe
D M Bilger, Rush
Jno D Gill, Rush
Jno Powers, Emanuel Brown, Jonh I Curtin and John H Klinger, Bellefonte.
G W Tolbert, Walker
R B Hosterman, Haines
John O'Neal, Rush
Wm S Gray, Halfmoon
F Catherman, Millheim
John A Mull, Rush
George Swab, Harris
Wm Markel, College
Wm McFarlane, Harris
Albert Merryman, Rush
Vinton Beckwith, Taylor
Elias Musser, Penn
Sol Poorman, Spring
Agnew Sellers, Patton
P W Burket, Halfmoon
S A Wood, Gregg
Mills Alexander, Huston
A K Hall, Union
S G Gutillius, Millheim
Samuel Woodring, Jr., Worth
A J Orndorf, Ferguson
R B Loder, Marion
W M Rouch, Gregg
A D Musser, Millheim
J W Stover, do
J C Rankin, Snow Shoe
Wm H Shultz, Boggs
R C Gilliland, Snow Shoe
Fred Smith, Rush
D P Jones, Philipsburg
Ed Tyson, do
Geo Baser, Patton
C L Gramley, Miles
Cyrus Goss, Ferguson
Thos G Purdue, Benner
Jos B Kunes, Liberty
Sam'l K Foust, Miles.

Traverse Jurors—First Monday, Febu'ry

Wm Stewart, Burnside
Alex Kennedy, Rush
Jac Weaver, Ferguson
Christ Swartz, Walker
M Viedefler, Burnside
Samuel Crotzer, Potter
Orin Vale, Rush
Jesse Fravel, Snow Shoe
C K Essington, Sr., Milesburg
Noah Weaver, Haines
Bud Thompson, Huston
Alex McCoy, Potter
Alex Chaney, Worth
H Lehman, Philipsburg
Henry Elder, Ferguson
H C Showers, Walker
Joel Tressler, Walker
Jos Thompson, Snowshoe
Harrison Kline, Spring
H Krumrine, Gregg
J G Meyer, Haines
Isaac Smith, Gregg
Jno Greenoble, do
Wm Long, Marion
J B Swartz, Liberty
Wm H Gardner, Liberty
J B Heckman, Gregg
Wm P Harris, Walker
W L Steel, Bellefonte
J J Orndorf, Haines
Gregg Alexander, Union
Theo Moore, Taylor
Joel Struble, Walker
D C Ammerman, Union
Rob't Vonada, Penn
E Fletcher, Howard twp

TRIAL LIST—JANUARY TERM.

Following is the complete list of trials decided on for January term of court:

Special Week—Third Monday, January.

Emanuel Harter vs John Moyer.
H Merryman's Ex'rs vs D G Bush et. al.
Ephriam Hershy et. al. vs O L Schoonover et. al.
Cable M Sellers vs The Bellefonte & Buffalo Run R. R. Co.
Adam Grenoble vs same.
John Cole et al vs same.
Robert McFarland vs same.
Mary A Hastings vs same.
Sarah J Stevens vs same.
Jacob Behrer vs same.
W H Humes vs same.
G F Stevens vs same.
Martin Brumgart vs Henry Brown et al.
David Gates vs George W Lyon.
Matthew R Adams vs Valentine & Co.
D. and M. Houser vs Harvey Benner.
J H Raymond vs Charles Kreamer.
John W Holt et al vs Beaver & Gephart and Linn.
Jon. Hess vs J R Smith, Jr., et al.
W H Mann vs Wm. H Confer et al.
Humphreys & Martin vs W H Parker.

First Week—Regular Term.

John Rishel vs Vandyke & Wilson.
Prior Briton vs Aaron and Abe Baum.
Wm G Rook vs Jacob Rhinefelt.
Robert Fornizer vs J F Lucas & Bro.
Joseph R DeHass vs D W Clark.
Hoover & Gamble use of George Dale vs Benjamin Kauffman et al.
Joel Royer vs David Harter.
D P Riddle vs Conrad Long.
Alexander & Rothrock vs Jacob Dunkle.
John Hoy vs B. C. C. & S. W. R. R. Co.

Second Week—Regular Term.

E P McCormick vs D H Parker.
Moshannon Banking Co. vs Lee, Ramey & Co.
Philip Keller vs George W Ford et al.
J C Neidigh use of vs Benjamin Cori.
Samuel Hall vs John W Cooke.
George K Shoenberger et al W B Addleman.
Fred. Kurtz and John H Keller vs G W Koch.
Lewis Leigery vs Polly Ann Leigery.
Wm Hostands vs B F Leathers & Son.
McClain & Cook vs Samuel Blackford et al.
B F Leathers & Son vs Leb. Mut. Ins. Co.
D H Hastings vs Mayer & Blanchard.
John Hamilton et al vs John I Thompson.
Centre County vs Overseers of Poor of Spring twp
John R Bartruff vs James Chambers et al.
John Heese vs Ed. Graham et al.
Singer Mfg. Co. vs Jacob Rhinefelt.
Wm Bohn vs Jacob Bohn with notice.
John Bilger vs H G Elder.
J M Holt & Co. vs New Orleans Ins., American Central Ins. Co., Connecticut Fire Ins. Co., Western Assurance Co. and London Assurance Co.

If you want good shoulder braces, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, and at reasonable prices, go to the Centre Hall drug store. J. D. MURRAY, Druggist.
11jun tf

HARDWARE — STOVES.

In addition to our extensive stock of FARMERS, BUILDERS & BLACKSMITH supplies, we would call your attention to our stock

Heating Stoves, Cooks & Ranges,

We would especially suggest in Heating Stoves the
CROWNING GLORY,
FORT ORANGE,
EASTLAKE AND
WELCOME HOME.
In Cooks the REGULATOR PIONEER
In Ranges the VICTOR & APOLLA.
A full assortment of Fire Brick and Grates on hand.
WILSON, McFARLANE & CO

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Nov. 8, 1885.

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 20 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
" "	Montandon	5 45 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 25 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 52 a m
" "	Lock Haven	8 15 a m
" "	Renovo	9 25 a m
" arr at	Erie	5 15 p m
NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
" "	Montandon	10 12 a m
" "	Williamsport	11 10 a m
" arr at	Lock Haven	12 05 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
" "	Harrisburg	11 25 a m
" "	Montandon	1 25 a m
" arr at	Williamsport	2 30 p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 55 p m
" "	Renovo	5 05 p m
" "	Kane	9 20 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
" "	Montandon	5 54 p m
" "	Williamsport	7 10 p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
" arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m
	(Sunday Train.	
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
" "	Montandon	9 37 a m
" "	Williamsport	10 40 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 33 a m
" "	arrives Renovo	12 30 p m

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 00 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 29 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 10 a m
" "	Montandon	9 16 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane	6 15 a m
" "	Renovo	10 10 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 10 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 20 p m
" "	Montandon	1 25 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 20 p m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO ACC'N leaves	Renovo	4 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven	5 05 p m
" "	Williamsport	6 20 p m
" "	Montandon	7 27 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	9 40 p m
" "	Philadelphia	4 45 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sundry.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	2 40 p m
" "	Renovo	11 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven	12 05 p m
" "	Williamsport	1 20 a m
" "	Montandon	2 24 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia	8 25 a m

Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R. at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 15	5 50
1 50	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	1 00	5 35
2 03		6 25	Biehl	8 45		5 14
2 08		6 32	Vicksburg	8 35		5 06
2 22		6 43	Mifflinburg	8 24		4 52
2 29		6 50	Millmont	8 12		4 38
2 48		7 07	Laurelton	8 03		4 24
3 50		7 57	Coburn	7 15		3 15
4 00		8 04	Zerby	7 06		3 03
4 15		8 15	Rising Spring	6 55		2 45
4 27		8 24	Penn Cave	6 46		2 33
4 40		8 33	Centre Hall	6 37		2 20
4 50		8 40	Gregg	6 29		2 10
5 03		8 49	Linden Hall	6 21		1 57
5 12		8 54	Oak Hall	6 16		1 48
5 19		9 00	Lemont	6 10		1 41
5 27		9 07	Dale Summit	6 03		1 33
5 45		9 16	Pleasant Gap	5 54		1 15
5 50		9 19	Axemann	5 51		1 10
6 00		9 25	Bellefonte	5 45		1 00

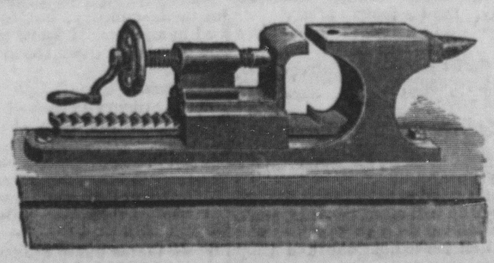
Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.25 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.05 p m and 7.30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't

A. G. NOLL,
BOOT and SHOE MAKER,
CENTRE HALL.

The undersigned has opened a shop in the rear of the bank, on Church street, and is prepared to do all kinds of work. New boots and shoes made to order, and repairing done. Satisfaction is guaranteed and all work promptly attended to. He kindly asks a share of the public patronage. [out18ja'y] A. G. NOLL.

Good Salaries or Commission to Men and Women to act as local or traveling Agents. No experience needed. Steady work. JAMES E. WHITNEY, Nurseryman, Rochester, New York. (Mention this paper.) 6jan1ym



The Logan Machine works.
BELLEFONTE, PA.

We desire briefly to call your attention to the

Union Combined Anvil, Vise and Drill,

Thousands of which are already in use, giving the best of satisfaction, among mechanics, farmers and parties having use—as nearly every person has at different times—of a light and convenient tool that will obviate the necessity of loosing time and going to a machine shop for repairs that would take but a few minutes if the proper facilities were at hand.

We remedy this annoyance and place at a price within the reach of all

THE UNION DRILL, ANVIL AND VISE COMBINED.

Ask yourselves how often you have wished for a tool of this kind to do some small job about the workshop, house or farm; not having which you have, in loss of time and money, or allowing the job to remain unfinished, paid the price of it perhaps several times, and order at once of THE LOGAN MACHINE WORKS, BELLEFONTE, PA., or ask your hardware merchant to get you one.

Price, $8.00.

All kinds of foundry work, steam, gas and water pipe fitting done.
13jan 6i

FREE TO MEN ONLY.
TRIAL PACKAGE.
PROF. HARRIS' Pastille.
A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.

TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.

TREATMENT.
One Month, - $3.00
Two Months, - 5.00
Three Months, 7.00

HARRIS REMEDY CO., MFG CHEMISTS
306½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.
RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of my Appliance. WE GIVE FREE TRIAL

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE COLLEGE.
Next Term begins January 5, 1886.

This institution is located in one of the most beautiful and healthy spots of the entire Allegheny region. It is open to both sexes, and offers the following Courses of Study:

1 A Full Scientific Course of Four Years.
2 A Full Latin Scientific Course.
3 The following ADVANCED COURSES, of two years each, following the first two years of the General Scientific Course (a) AGRICULTURE; (b) NATURAL HISTORY; (c) CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS; (d) CIVIL ENGINEERING.
4 A short SPECIAL COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.
5 A short SPECIAL COURSE in Chemistry.
6 A reorganized course in MECHANIC ARTS, combining shop-work with study.
7 A new Special Course (two years) in Literature and Science, for Young Ladies.
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The Old Log Church.

On olden walls, in memory's halls,
With roses 'round it clinging;
A picture rare, of antique air,
The old log church is swinging.

Of timbers rough, and gnarled and tough,
It stands in rustic beauty;
A monument to good intent
And loyal, Christian duty.

The forest trees, kissed by the breeze
Of early autumn weather,
Stand grimly by, and seem to sigh
And bend their boughs together.

They seem to feel that woodman's steel
Will come to end their glory,
And whisper low, and soft and slow,
Among their leaves, the story.

Down by the mill, and up the hill,
And through the hazel thicket,
And o'er the mead, brown pathways lead
Up to the rustic wicket.

And by these ways, on holy days,
The village folks collected,
And humbly heard the Sacred Word
And worshipped unaffected.

Sweet Fancy's art, and poet's heart
Can see the old-time preacher
And village sage, now turn the page,
As minister or teacher.

For in the church, with dreaded birch,
On week days he presided,
In awful mien, a tutor seen,
'Twixt lore and licks divided.

But where it stood in dappled wood
A city sprung to life,
And jolly noise of barefoot boys
Is lost in business' strife.

With years now flown, the children, grown,
Are launched on life's mad billows,
The pretty maid is matron staid,
The master's 'neath the willows.

THE BRAVEST AND TRUEST.

"I declare I feel as light as a bird," Stella Markham observed, as she stood before the mirror, combing out her soft brown tresses with the utmost deliberation. "Your Canadian air is as exhilarating as champagne. Nora, winter in England means fog, damp and general disagreeableness. Here it is simply the perfection of weather. Quite too lovely isn't it?"

And Stella, who had gone out to Montreal on a visit to her uncle—General Markham, commanding the garrison there—only a month before, gave a deep sigh of pleasure as she gazed out of the window at the glorious prospect before her.

Her cousin Nora sat at the window looking out upon the same view, with perhaps as much admiration, but hardly the same amount of enthusiasm, for she had been nearly two years in Montreal, and the novelty was of course worn off in her case.

"Oh, I don't know!" she said, with a covert smile of deep significance. "If one had two lovers always in attendance, I suppose even a desert might be made tolerable."

A dead silence fell upon the room; then Stella went on placidly arranging several rows of ringlets over her forehead, wondering what had started Nora on the war path, but venturing no remark until her cousin said, with abrupt emphasis:

"What do you suppose will be the end of all this, Stella?"

"Of what pray? Put it in plain English."

"You know perfectly well what I mean, and you ought to be ashamed of yourself. You have no right to trifle with such men as Alan Douglas and Major Valcour."

"My dear Nora, you are, without exception, the most absurdly inconsistent person of my acquaintance."

"I do not deny that I have had various little affairs in my time, but never carried a flirtation beyond my bounds, as you have done."

"Indeed!"

"I am really in earnest, Stella. I refuse to be a party to any such performance; and if this sort of thing is to continue, I shall leave you to end the affair as you see fit."

"Dear me! what a fuss about nothing. I don't think they intend to murder each other just ye ."

"Perhaps not; but you know they both love you devotedly, and why do you keep them hovering around? You can't marry them both, and I doubt very much whether you intend to marry either."

"I don't know that I do," she answered, but the color in her cheeks deepened somewhat, and she did not meet her cousin's questioning glance.

"Then you are worse than I thought you were?" cried Norah with righteous wrath. "I never would have believed you were capable of such wickedness, Stella. It's a sin and a shame for any girl to act as you have done! It's what I call contemptible!"

"Is it, though?" she answered with a little embarrassed laugh. "Don't get in such a rage with me, Nora. It isn't my fault that I can't make up my mind. I am sure I would be perfectly willing to oblige you by marrying one of the gentlemen, but I can't for the life of me, find out which one to prefer."

"You had better not have either if you've any doubt about it," Nora said bluntly.

"Now you are going back to what you said before."

"I wish you would have done with this trifling."

"Nothing was further from my thoughts," Stella answered so gravely that Nora said, in quite a different tone:

"You are not in love with either of them, then?"

"I—I don't think I am. I believe I like Al—Mr. Douglas best; but the Valcour fortune and family arms quite balance my preference. So you see I am in a dilemma. Ah, there they are now. We had better put on our things before we go down stairs, hadn't we? What a very great swell Major Valcour's coachman is. It's a handsome sleigh, too."

Nora went to the wardrobe and got out her hat and furs. As she put them on, preparatory to a ride with her cousin's rival suitors, she vented her feelings in the brief remark that Stella was the queerest girl she had ever met.

The gentlemen were waiting for them in the sleigh at the front door, and it was not long before the robes were wrapped about them, and they were off at a rattling pace on the road leading out of the quaint old town.

It was a clear, breezy day, but not too cold for pleasure, and the ice boats—those swift winged sleighs so common on the Canadian rivers in Winter—were skimming over the frozzen surface of the water like beautiful white gulls.

To see those dainty little vessels, mounted on runners, cutting along over the ice at a rate of 60 miles an hour, thrilled Stella's venturesome soul with envy.

"Oh, I would give anything in the world for a ride on one of those boats," she cried with girlish extravagance, and her sparkling eyes followed the graceful movements of the trim little ice fleet.

"Have you never ridden in one?" Eugene Valcour asked in surprise.

"No; but I have always wanted to. I should think it would be perfectly delightful."

"It is," Valcour answered. We have a boat, Miss Markham. If you——"

"Ice boating is very dangerous sport," Alan Douglas observed sententiously. You may dive into a air hole or capsize at any moment."

"So they say," Vancour answered carelessly, "but I've been out on the river scores of times and have never met with a single accident. It's all in the management of the boat. I wouldn't be afraid to take half a dozen of people in the Victorine."

"That a man has escaped a hundred times is no indemnity against possible accidents," Douglas said tersely. "I would not care to take any one with me in the Victorine—certainly not a lady."

"Oh, I wouldn't be a bit afraid!" Stella cried. "Major Valcour, do take me! I am dying to go!"

"I am perfectly willing to take you," he said, laughingly; "only you must promise me immunity from prosecution in case anything dreadful happens to you."

Alan Douglas' face was overspread with a sudden pallor.

"Major Valcour," he said sternly, "I hope you have no serious thought of doing anything so foolhardy."

The color rushed to Valcour's face and his eyes emitted an angry spark.

"I am at Miss Markham's service," he said shortly. "I shall take her if she wishes to go."

"Certainly I do," Stella cried. "If there is any real danger, it will only add zest to my enjoyment. I would like it above all things—wouldn't you, Nora?"

"No, thanks," her cousin answered nervously, "I would rather be excused."

"What! are you afraid too?" Stella exclaimed with an accent that brought a resentful flush to Alan's face.

She might as well have called him a coward.

"Whether we are afraid or not, Miss Markham," he said with quick, cutting emphasis, "I feel it my duty to inform you that ice boating is not a suitable sport for a lady. In the first place the boats are mere skeletons, and the only way to accommodate oneself to them is to lie down flat in the stern. There are no seats, no cushions, nothing—in fact there are only the barest ribs of timber to hold on by. No lady can ride in one without real discomfort, and not a little discredit to herself."

"What do you mean to insinuate, sir?" Valcour exclaimed angrily.

"I insinuate nothing," Douglas replied coolly. "I state the case without equivocation."

Then he turned to the coachman and said in a low tone:

"Stop here, please!" Ladies, I am obliged to leave you. Good morning, Major Valcour."

"Drive on!" Valcour cried as he muttered something under his breath.

Alan Douglas had leaped lightly out of the sleigh, and, lifting his hat, began to retrace the road back to Montreal.

"Well, of all the pretty exhibitions I ever did see!" Stella exclaimed with a look of scorn.

"He was afraid we'd ask him to join us," whispered Valcour. "He needn't have disturbed himself."

"The idea of a man of his age being so superlatively cautious!" Stella added derisively. "I call that downright cowardice."

Valcour was, of course, not ill-pleased to find his rival in disgrace; but Nora looked back at the retreating figure of Alan Douglas with a different feeling.

"You will take me, won't you, Major Valcour?" Stella asked coquettishly.

To which Valcour of course replied that he would take her anywhere she wished to go.

"We might go this afternoon," he said reflectively; the ice looks pretty sound and there's a fine breeze blowing."

"Yes, yes! do let us go this afternoon!" Stella urged eagerly.

And so it was arranged.

The Victorine, a splendid little ice yacht, lay just off the landing. Valcour had provided robes and cushions for her, but Stella was somewhat surprised to learn that Alan Douglas had come pretty near the truth.

They had met him on their way down to the river, but he passed on with the slightest of formal salutes.

"Is there no one else going with us?" Stella asked in surprise, as Eugene Valcour tucked the robes about her, and seated himself in a half reclining posture at her side.

"No," he answered with a smile. "I can manage the boat myself, and the Victorine is so small there is hardly room for more. Besides," he added, in a lower and more tender tone, "would not another person be *de trop*?" You are not afraid to trust yourself with me?"

"Oh no!" Stella answered, with a heightened color.

Then the sails caught the wind as it went whistling by, and away they sped over the smooth, glittering surface of the ice.

Lying in the stern of the boat, Stella looked up at the clear blue sky, and out at the snow clad mountains, which skirted their path on either side.

Every object she fixed her eyes upon appeared to vanish as if by magic. The boat seemed to skim through the air. Even the express train which came bowling along on the east bank of the river was left far in the rear.

The wind fluttered Stella's hair, and fanned the color in her cheeks into a bright flame; her eyes sparkled with enjoyment, and laughter fairly bubbled to her lips.

"Isn't this perfectly splendid?" she cried for the sixth or seventh time, as the Victorine circled and tacked in a lively breeze.

"There is another boat making this way," Valcour observed. "It must be a poor sailor. With only one man in it, it ought to have passed us long ago."

Stella watched it for awhile, and then lay back in the stern of the Victorine with her eyes closed.

"She is catching up with us," Valcour exclaimed presently; but Stella was not the least bit interested in the chase.

"I feel as if I were drifting away into dreamland somewhere," she said, and then she felt a strong hand held softy over her own.

This brought her to her senses; she openened her eyes with a start and found Eugene Valcour looking down at her with an expression she could not mistake.

"I wished we could go drifting on this way forever," he said passionately, "you and I, darling."

For a moment his hold on the rudder had relaxed, and he forgot that constant vigilance was required of him.

"Look out!" was the clear ringing shout that came from the boat in the rear, but it came too late.

The Victorine had borne down upon one of those treacherous air holes. Ih an instant she had capsized, and botn Stella and Valcour were struggling in the water.

A cold and frightful plunge was all that she remembered till hours had passed, and she found herself lying in bed, while Nora chafed her wrists and temples with alchohol.

"Thank God!" Nora cried fervently, as Stella opened her eyes. "Tell Mr. Douglas she is safe."

"Where is Mr. Valcour?" Stella asked feebly.

Nora's face flushed indignantly.

"At home!" she answered shortly. "He has behaved shamefully, Stella. When the boat upset he just left you to drown and tried to save himself. If it hadn't been for Douglas you would not be here now."

"Did Alan save my life?" Stella asked, tremulously.

"Yes. Oh, he has acted like a hero to-day. He saw you set out, and felt so fearful for your safety that he took another boat and followed you. He was right near at hand when the accident occurred."

Stella had nothing to say just then; but evening when came she met Alan Douglas face to face.

"I sent for you," she said holding out her hands to him. "I owe you my life, Mr. Douglas."

"You owe me nothing," he interposed, hastily.

"You make it very hard for me," she said, looking down. "If I may not offer you my life in payment for a debt, will you accept it as a gift?"

He looked at her incredulously for a moment, and then he caught her hand with passionate eagerness.

"Stella," he cried, "you cannot mean that, after all——"

"I have made up my mind to marry you," she answered shyly.

"I cannot accept such a sacrifice," he said, with a sudden revulsion of feeling; "this is gratitude."

"No Alan," she whispered, nestling in his arms, "it is love. Won't you believe me when I tell you so? I think I ought to know."

"How can I believe you?" he said, and yet he folded her to his heart; "my life, my love, it is too good to be true!"

"I have done you such injustice," she murmered penitently; "can you ever forgive me?"

"I can forgive you now," he answered rapturously.

And so their peace was made.

It was a year after they were married that Nora came to make them a visit in England. Mention of Majo Valcour's name paved the way to a free discussion of the foregoing episode.

"I think," Stella then remarked, with conscious pride in her husband's worth, "that true courage must always have in it a strong admixture of caution."

One Horse Detectives.

A young man whose cow hide boots had struggled through the mud for 23 summers approached a county official Saturday night on the subject of the Knoch tragedy, looking very mysterious and speaking in whispers and claiming to know all about it.

"Where do you live?" asked the official.

"Out in the country, but there is no hay seed in my hair. I know my gait."

"You have been over the grounds of the tragedy?"

"Every inch."

"And your theory is that—?"

"My theory is my own. I can lay my hand on the murderer!"

"You can! And of course you will?"

"Perhaps. What is the reward?"

"Five hundred dollars."

"Humph! Can't do it—couldn't think of it."

"Suppose it was made $1,000?"

"No use—no use. I'm no one horse detective."

"How much do you want to bring the murderers to justice?"

"Fifty thousand dollars, and not one penny less! Some folks may be obliged to work for nothing, but that's not my fix."

"You must be crazy!" exclaimed the official.

"All right—all right! I know my gait! Fifty thousand dollars brings 'em, but no less. I'm no cheap hired man of a detective."

"Well, we don't want you."

"Exactly. If you don't want me I don't want you. I merely thought I'd walk in and tell you what could be done, and who was the man to do it."

"I don't believe you know anything about it!"

"Just so! Jealousy exists in the minds of all. Fifty thousand dollars cash down and I turn up the murderers, Good-bye—I'm off after seven horse thieves, three bank robbers and a gang of counterfeiters."

An extensive copper region is known to exist in Texas, running westward of Red River, from the line of the Indian Territory, through several counties. The ore is found principally in shallow pockets, and averages about 54 to 55 per cent, of metallic copper.

IN THE SEA'S ABYSMAL DEPTHS.

A Walk Amid Coral Groves; Shelly Forms Found in Deep Sea Mud; Low Life.

The results of deep sea dredging tend to show that the ocean bottom, which has been supposed to be in absolute darkness, is lighted by brilliant phosphorescence. I believe if we could find ourselves upon the bed of the sea in 2,000 fathoms, we should see brilliant white lights, casting intense shadows, illuminating the bottom in an effectual manner. The groves of coral would shine with this light, shrimp and fishes would dart about, spectre like, over an illuminated pathway, each carrying his own lamp, and the whole ground would be one glow of phosphorescent light. The bottom animals have eyes and hence they have use for them, for nature supports no useless organ. One thing that is certain is that there is practically no glimmer of sunlight in these abysmal depths; and unless we admit that there is some such light as I have mentioned, the presence of eyes can not be explained. Certain animals retain a phosphorescent luster even after being brought to the surface, and it seems but natural to conclude that in this way the ocean bottom is lighted.

The dredge comes up laden with its precious load of deep sea treasures, and the enthusiastic naturalists crowd around to explore the contents. Mixed up in a mass of mud are brilliant red starfishes, deep purple sea pods, delicate pink sea anemones, pure white holothurians, and ugly black fishes, all peculiar in many respects. While the naturalists are busy getting the animals ready for us to see, let us take a bit of the mud into the laboratory and examine it through the microscope. It will be found to be composed of countless numbers of microscopic shells, the testae of Foraminifera. They are usually composed of carbonate of lime, but there are silicious species also, and in the shallow waters, sandy forms. Some are smooth and glossy as the best glazed chinaware, showing beautiful concentric rings of different hues, while others are rough and lobed in a manner which defies description. Still others are the most beautiful shade of pink, and some present in color a most delicate chocolate brown. We find them tubular, coiled, crown shaped, spherical, and oval, and in masses of lobes upon lobes.

These beautiful shelly forms are allied to Amoebae, so common in fresh water and on damp leaves. They are one-celled and simple, the lowest forms of animal life, yet capable of producing these regular and perfect shells. These are the creatures which have formed the English chalk cliffs. Moreover, they are at this moment falling from the surface of the sea in a continual shower upon the great ocean abysses, and in conjunction with the forms living on the ocean bottom, are forming vast layers of an oozy, clayey mud, which, in the proper conditions would produce great stratas of chalk.

The animal inhabitant is very simple, being without any organ, yet capable of performing all the necessary duties of life. They can move without muscles, eat without a mouth, digest without a stomach, and feel without nerves. When they wish to move they send out a pseudo-pod or little foot, which may be any part of the elastic cell wall, and then the body actually begins to flow from itself into its foot. If the foot touches a digestible object another smaller one is sent out, and the two surround the object, join together, and thus two pseudo pods become one, with the object within. The ease with which they can dispose of the cell wall to accomplish this makes the whole process seem like magic. It is in these animals that we see the first formation of temporary organs.

As we go higher these become fixed as permanent organs, and the next higher step of animal life has one part fixed as a permanent mouth, another as a stomach, while other definite parts afford locomotive power. Here is life in its simplest form, capable of using any part of its body for a stomach and any part for a mouth. Although so simple, they are wonderful because of their very simplicity of structure, accompanied by such complex powers.

How Wines are Artificially Colored.

"Yes, chemicals will make new wine look much like the genuine article, but then it isn't wine; it becomes an alcoholic liquid. For example, sometimes the residue of the wine press is made to ferment a second time, then by the addition of water diluted with glucose a decoction is produced which, when colored by caramel, will pass for anything you name it. Elderberries and tartaric acid are used to color light wines, while an extract of coal tar can be made to counterfeit port so far as the color is concerned.

"The body made from the second ferment can be turned into almost any kind of wine. By adding the extract of coal tar the stuff can be dyed deep red, scarlet or rose pink. Then other chemicals can be introduced to impart an artificial odor.

"The wine business is full of wrinkles."

The First Bridges.— The first bridges were of wood, and the earliest of which we have any account was built in Rome 500 B. C. The next was erected by Julius Caesar for the passage of his army across the Rhine. Trajan's great bridge over the Danube, 4,770 feet long, was made of timber, with stone piers. The Romans also built the first stone bridge, which crossed the Tiber. Suspension bridges are of remote origin. A Chinese one mentioned by Kirchen was made of chains supporting a roadway 830 feet in length, was built A. D. 65, and is still to be seen. The first large iron bridge was erected over the Severn in 1777. The age of railways has brought a remarkable development in this branch of engineering, especially in the construction of bridges of iron and steel.

The American Indians are found by Matthews to have a knowledge of animals and plants incomparably superior to that of the average white man, or of the white man who has not made zoology or botany a subject of study.

FASHION NOTES.

—Gloves are always long in proportion to the shortness of the sleeves. Satin shoes are once more preferred to boots, and are made very low in the instep, with flat bows, or, which is far more elegant, prettily embroidered and with no bows at all.

—Coiffures are still worn high in superposed curls or rouleaux, but a few curls or a catogan is left to droop in the neck at the back for ball coiffures. The catogan is a braid or plait of hair turned up over itself so as to form a loop, and fastened at the top with a bow of ribbon.

—We must also mention the materials which imitate a handsome Hungarian embroidery pattern work in plain braid and small round soutache. One must look quite close at the material to discover that it is really not worked by hand. It is charmingly effective round the foot of a skirt or tunic. It is also used for the fronts of a bodice and the bottom of the sleeves,

—Simpler dresses for young ladies are made of white gauze, crape, or silk muslin. There are no flounces, but several skirts draped one over the other. The bodice is pleated over a low lining and finished with a tulle ruche; a wide sash of white or colored faille or moire is fastened in long loops and ends either at the back or side. Short sleeves edged with ruches. This style of dress is more elegant when worn with a low corselet of colored velvet, moire, or faille; while the upper part of the bodice forms a sort of pleated chemisette. Very light sprays of flowers are put on here and there over the skirt and upon the bodice. These flowers should be matched in color to the corselet.

—Sable trimmed deep-red velvet jackets, resembling those that were so dear to the Russian heart in years gone by, are worn again this season. Otter, although beautiful, is said to be a perishable fur, sometimes dropping to pieces when laid away. A seal-plush bonnet has the brim bordered with natural beaver. Beaver muffs for children and young ladies are still in favor, but whole sets are more shown. Chinchilla, though expensive, is to be much worn. Boas are much used by the furriers, and many of the modistes are trimming suits with very full ones. There may be a necessity for this in the fact that the back part of the neck requires protection, since hair is to be worn high on the head and the bonnets do not come low enough to shield any.

—Costumes for the street are almost invariably made of rough woolen material, with a trimming of galloon in the Muscovite style. They are so pretty, these galloons! Each lady combines them according to personal taste or fancy. Sometimes the skirt is slightly gathered, and around the foot there are three, four or five rows of galloon; or else there is a draped tunic and a small amazon bodice, with a Breton plastron made with material striped with galloon. These gallons form a part of the material itself. For one dress there is a certain quantity of plain material, and certain quantity of the same fabric with the trimming woven in on one side. This trimming is in all sorts of patterns and all styles. There is first one wide band five or six inches deep, in a handsome Egyptian or Byzantine pattern, then a series of narrow gallon in the same style; in others there is a pattern of handsome arabesques. This last style is very elegant; it looks like astrakhan fur over a smooth ground. It is still more tasteful when worn with a short jacket of astrakhan fur.

—Long visites are made with the new woolen fabrics which imitate a lace pattern placed over a colored lining. The long redingote is a plain, sober-looking garment; its shape allows but of very little modification; the lining and trimming are alone susceptible of change or novelty in this style of mantle, which is more especially distined for wearing in the street at any hour of the day, and has no need, therefore, of attracting the eye either by the splendor of the fabric by which it is composed or by the beauty of the trimming with which it is ornamented. Short mantles, which are more especially meant for wearing on ceremonial occasions, for visits or at weddings, concerts and so on, are made of very elegant materials, such as plain or fancy velvets and silks, plush or brocade, and trimmed with silk passementerie and lace or costly fur. The characteristic trait of mantles this year, whatever their shape or style, is their lining. It is now considered of great importance. It is not only made of plain silk of a color vividly contrasting with that of the outside, but more frequently still, either of striped satin or brocade silk quite different from the material of the mantle. Old silk-dresses can very well be employed for this purpose.

—Jackets are very fashionable, they they are generally made of woolen material, trimmed with galloon, or chenille, or moire round the edge, the collar, sleeves, and fronts. The simplest of these jackets have the fronts cut into square lappets. The vest is fastened by means of very small buttons put on very close together. Others have a basque slit open at all the seams; with revers and three points in front; the back finished with small postilion. The collar is turned up or down, square or rounded. Hairy, felt-like fabrics, and goat's-hair are employed for plain jackets, made tailor-fashion; sometimes the vest and the edging of the outlines are made of velvet. Less thick woolen materials are used for making up jackets in a more elaborate style. Paletots are also much worn—the genuine paletot of former years—but on condition they are short and tight fitting, which makes them very much resemble long jackets; some have a border and plastron of fur, or else of astrakhan or plush. Borders put on around the edge of short paletots are not pretty, because they mark too strikingly the outline of the garment, dividing the body of the wearer, as it were; into two distinct parts, which make a lady look shorter and stouter; therefore, we would advise those who are not very tall and slight to shun such borders.

Conversation is the ventilation of the heart.

HORSE NOTES.

—The dam of Felix, 2.19¼, is believed to be in foal.

—Belmont course claims May 25 to 28 as dates for a spring trotting meeting.

—Senator Stanford, of Palo Alto, Cal., has 249 trotting mares and 29 thoroughbred brood mares.

—S. E. Clement, Rich Hill, Mo., has sold Bates Queen, by Bayard, to E. P. Madison, of California, for $2000.

—George J. Fuller, the noted driver of Patron, Elvira, etc., recently had his shoulder dislocated, but is now improving.

—George Scattergood is jogging Lizzie M. and Windsor M. (each with a record of 2.20¼) on the road as a team. He says they go well together.

—Bob Miles, Joe Cotton, Matty Corbett, Pat Sheedy and a lot of fine yearlings will be shipped to New Orleans from Kentucky next week.

—Henry C. Jewett, of Buffalo, has been elected President of the New York State Horse Breeders' Association, in place of S. C. Wells, resigned.

—More than half a million pounds sterling was raced for during the last racing season on the English turf, the largest sum by £30,000 ever known.

—W. L. Scott has named his yearlings by the famous Rayon d'Or, and given them the family name. They are called Roi d'Or, Pomme d'Or, Reine d'Or, etc.

—Byron McClelland, Erie, Pa., has purchased from James Sampson the chestnut mare Bessie C., 4 years old, by Case's Dave Hill, dam by Bulrush Morgan.

—The Kentucky breeders have agreed upon the following dates for their annual spring sales of yearlings: Runnymede, May 11; Elmendorf, May 12; Woodburn, May 13.

—John Murphy has at Fleetwood Park Majolica, record, 2.15; Maud Messenger, 2.16¼, by Messenger Chief; Fideo Kenilworth, and the running team Blue String and J. O. Nay.

—The blk. m. Mollie Harris, record 2.25½, by Crouch's Bashaw, has been purchased by Isidor Cohnfeld, of New York, from W. S. Humphreys, Cheboygan, Mich., as a mate for Minnie Warren.

—Kismet, 2 years old, the property of E. J. Baldwin, the wealthy California turfman, died at his owner's farm, near Los Angeles, December 16. The death of his promising colt is a serious loss to the stable.

—In addition to the $60,000 or $70,000 worth of thoroughbreds sold at Lexington, Ky., at the late sale, there has been $2,000 worth of trotters sold and their sale made public on the 21st.

—A. V. Sargeant, of Somerset Farm, Raritan, N. J., has purchased from John S. Clark, New Brunswick, N. J., the blk. s. Kernwood (formerly Merreworth), foaled 1879, sired by Wedgewood, dam Indianola, by Bayard.

—D. Swigert, of Elmendorf Stud, Ky., has purchased from J. & J. Swigert, of Spring Station, Ky., the bay filly Silk Gown, foaled 1883, by Longfellow, dam Modiste, for $1000, and sold to J. & J. Swigert the yearling bay colt (full brother to Danicheff), by imp. Gleneig, dam Salina, for $1500.

—J. S. Campbell has again secured the service of the crack light-weight jockey George Covington. Pierre Lorillard telegraphed to Covington an offer of $3000 as a retaining fee for his services next season, but the lad wisely decided to remain with Mr. Campbell. Covington's younger brother, known as the "Major," has also joined the Campbell stable. He weighs only sixty-one pounds and could reduce to fifty-five.

—The aggregate of the McGrathiana sale of thoroughbreds at Lexington, Ky., on the 19th of December, foots up $56,150. S. S. Brown's purchase, the b. c. Troubadour, by Lisbon, which brought $7050, was the highest-priced horse sold, and the ch. g. Bankrupt, by Spendthrift, for which the Dwyers paid $6700, came next. The five 3-year-olds sold averaged $3262.50; seven 2 year-olds, $2407.14; seven yearling colts, $2321.43; five yearling fillies, $2000; eight Onondaga colts and fillies, $2537.50; general average, $2493.2-11.

—General W. T. Withers has sold to J. F. Kinsley, Walnut Springs, Tex., fourteen head of trotting stock, aggregating in price $7900. In the sale was Queen Dido, by Red Wilkes, sire of the famous Phil Thompson, 2.16¼; also the bay colt Fairlawn Medium, by Happy Medium, dam by C. M. Clay, Jr., for $2000; to John B. McFerran, Louisville; a yearling filly by Happy Medium, dam by George Wilkes, for $1000, to J. O. Barnes, Boone, Iowa, and a bay filly by Almont, dam by Abdallah Pilot, for $1750. Major H. C. McDowell sold A. Frazier, of Missouri, a 2-year-old filly by King Rene, dam by Mambcino Patchen, for $1600, and to Charles M. Reed, of Pennsylvania, the brown filly Carrie Duke, 2-years-old, by Dictator, dam Sarafau, by King Rene, for $2500.

—It was not until 1860 that 1.44 was beaten in this country. In 1872 Alarm ran the distance in 1.42½. This was reduced in 1874 to 1.42¼ by Gray Planet, and in 1875 to 1.41¾ by Searcher, Kadi running mile heats on a trotting track the same year in 1.42¼ and 1.41¼, at each weights, said to be about 90 pounds. In 1877 Ten Broeck set the mark at 1.39¾, and there it has stood ever since. Modesty (4), by War Dance, ran the fastest mile of 1885 at Chicago on July 2, with 113 pounds up, when she did it in 1.41¼. Mona (4), by imp. Buckden, 113 pounds, ran in 1.41½ at Chicago, and Tom Martin (4), by Longfellow, 100 pounds, run in 1.41¾ at Brighton Beach. Joe Cotton's 1.42 at Lexington, with 103 pounds up, was the fourth best of the year. The fastest mile made at Chicago was 1.41¾, and 1.44 was beaten there nine times. The fastest time at Brighton Beach was 1.41¾; at Lexington, 1.42; at Saratoga, 1.42½; at St. Louis, 1.42½; at Sheepshead Bay, 1.42¼; at Louisville, 1.42¾, and at Monmouth Park, 1.43½.

—The plain round skirt has become too common, and has lost a good deal of the favor it had enjoyed. It is still pretty for young girls or simple street costumes, but has no longer the vogue it had acquired last year.

FARM NOTES.

TESTING EGGS.—At this season of the year many nests will not be found in out of the way places, where fowls have stolen away with the laudable intention of hatching a brood without molestation. Earlier in the season a nest thus discovered with a good setting of eggs is better left alone. A brood of chickens is more desirable than eggs to sell at low prices. Now the eggs are worth more than late hatched chickens would be, especially of the less hardy breeds. It is desirable to find some method of determining whether the eggs are good. We know none better than rolling a paper in a cone shape, placing the egg in the large end, and looking through it at the sun. If it shows clear, the egg is good, no matter how discolored the shell may be from rains and dews. An egg should never be shaken to test its soundness. Doing so, even with perfectly fresh specimens, breaks the film which separates the yolk from the white, and, running together, the two soon become worthless. An egg that has been laid but a few days will rattle if shaken, from evaporation of the substance of the egg through the shell. Yet, if used at once, this egg may be perfectly good. A discolored egg rarely keeps good long; for almost every one who sees it gives it a shake to see whether it is fresh or not. This habit of shaking eggs to test them should be discontinued. It at once destroys the vitality of most so shaken and is the main reason why eggs transported long distances usually hatch poorly.

AMONG the important causes of bitter cream we find the rag weed in the pasture. This is a frequent cause just now, when cows are fed in stubble or mowing lands. The flavor given by rag weed is a disagreeable, intense bitter, quite different from that caused by fermentation of the milk. Mildew, but especially the red spotted mildew, which forms upon the cream in damp cellars, and appears in spots about the size of a split pea. This is caused by the impregnation of the cellars with spores of the mildew, and is very difficult to get rid of. The only way I have succeeded in doing it is by burning sulphur in the cellar, which is kept tightly closed for a considerable time until the walls are saturated with it, and afterwards by keeping the air dry by means of a box of freshly burned lime kept in it until it is air slaked. Keeping the milk too long without skimming, until the whey separates, and the cream too long without churning. Thirty-six hours is long enough for either, which makes the cream three days old when it is churned. Imperfect cleaning of the milk pails, of the churn, and leaving curd in the seams or corners. Putrid caseine has a bitter flavor and very rapidly communicates the same to milk and cream, the cream appropriating nearly the whole of it. Sometimes the addition of as much powdered saltpetre as will lie on a silver three cent piece, or about five grains to a six quart pan of milk, will prevent the bitterness, and to give the cow a dose of two drachms for a week will have the same effect. I have found two grains of salicylate of soda to four quarts of milk will prevent mold even in a musty cellar. But I am inclined to think that at this season the cause of it nine times out of ten, is in the feed, especially if it is aftermath or stubble grass. In this case the remedy is obvious.

WHEN a new milch cow has her calf taken from her she will often hold up her milk; apparently for the purpose of saving it for her offspring. It will require kindness and patience to overcome this habit. The operation of milking is pleasant for the animal, and if she is given a mess of warm slops while being milked her attention will be so diverted that she will yield without remembering her calf. It is important to milk clean from the first, as retention of milk injures it and tends to decrease the yield.

THE *Poultry Monthly* gives the results of some experiments made to test the effect different conditions as to moisture would have upon the hatching of eggs. Ten hens were set on 130 eggs in a basement on the damp ground with just enough straw to hold the eggs together; ten other hens were set on the upper floor on 130 eggs, with only straw enough to keep the eggs from breaking. The result was almost exactly 100 chicks from each lot of hens. So it concludes that, with good eggs, the surroundings make but little difference.

POULTRY of all kinds will fatten sufficiently with three weeks' feeding. The whitest flesh and fat are made by feeding milk warmed and mixed to a thick paste with oatmeal, boiled potatoes and corn meal. This food should be given four times a day as plentiful as it will be eaten. It is best given in feed boxes or troughs, which should be taken away as soon as the fowls have eaten. The fowls should be confined in coops, which should be kept clean and deeply sanded.

DAHLIA roots in small quantities can be safely wintered when placed, in a single layer and closely together, in a shallow box. Put sifted sand over and around them, covering the crowns but not the stems. Thus treated and placed in a frost proof cellar, they will keep fresh and plump until spring.

PLANTAIN, dandelion and other weeds in a lawn may be destroyed by placing a little sulphuric acid with a stick in the crown of each plant. The acid should be carried in an open-mouthed bottle with a long handle, so that fingers and clothes are protected.

SALT is often largely used in the food of pigeons, and should also be given fowls, especially during the molting season. The proper way to feed it is to add it to the soft food in quantity sufficient to season the food to suit the taste but should never be used in extremes.

IT is better to sell off the surplus stock than to attempt to winter a large number on a short allowance of hay. A few thrifty animals will prove more profitable than a larger number improperly cared for.

HOUSEHOLD.

SHRIMP AND TOMATO SAUCE.—Take a pint of shrimps and boil them in water which has been salted and flavored with a few sweet herbs and a couple of slices of lemon. (The water should be boiling when the shrimps are put in.) When done; drain them and take them off the shells, reserving a gill of the water in which they were boiled. Now peel and cut up a quarter of a peck of tomatoes. Put the tomatoes into a stew-pan together with three medium-sized onions (sliced), a piece of butter the size of a walnut and a bunch of sweet herbs. Stir these over the fire for a few minutes, and then pour over them a pint of stock or the same quantity of boiling water in which have been dissolved two teaspoonfuls fluid beef. As soon as the tomatoes become tender rub the whole through a sieve, add the reserved gill of water in which the shrimps were boiled and more of the stock if needed. Season the soup with cayenne pepper and put it into the stew-pan, place it again on the fire and allow it to boil, stirring it in the meanwhile, until it thickens; then dish up in tureen. The shrimps are not to be added until just before serving.

AN old black silk skirt, no matter how forlorn is the very thing you want. Cut it in strips about half an inch wide and sew together. Mix with it any strips of colored silks. The children's old faded hair ribbons and sashes are made useful by dyeing them orange, red or any other color. After you have wound your strips into balls like carpet rags, get a pair of bone knitting needles about three-quarters of a yard long, and as large as your finger; and then knit the plain stitch until you have a very handsome portiere. Some balls of these silk strips were sent to the weaver and converted into a piano cover, with a border of plush and it is very effective and handsome.

A FAN QUILT.—Here is an innovation on the mosaic and crazy patchwork. Represent fans with stripes of satin and velvet, with black velvet stripes for the side pieces, and the small sticks at the bottom of black satin, with an alternate row of some narrow stripes in the faintest tint of color. These fans may have a spray of flowers, or a small landscape, or some quaint figures painted across the front of them. Set four of them together for a square, and set together with plain stripes made of mosaic work. For the border have the fans set diagonally, or facing downward.

FURNITURE FORGERIES.—A so-called ancient piece of furniture may often be discovered as an imposition, if made of new oak, however this may have been stained with artificial color, which fails to give the rich mellow hue which comes from age. Furniture forgeries are, on the whole, best detected by want of antiquarian accuracy as, for instance, chairs and tables alleged to belong to the middle of the seventeenth century, the legs of which are not strengthened and held together by cross bars near the floor.

BEEFSTEAK PIE.—Select flank or rump steak for this dish. Cut the meat in two inch pieces, about an inch wide; season them with salt, white pepper and minced parsley; dredge with flour. Wash, peel and cut into long thin pieces half the quantity of potatoes. Line a baking dish with paste; add one long thin strip of bacon, then the steak alternated with layers of potato; add gravy or broth enough to keep the contents moist; cover with a top crust, brush a little egg over it, and bake until quite brown on top.

WASH thoroughly four tablespoonfuls tapioca and let it stand over night in an earthern bowl, with one cup of cold water. In the morning drain off the water and put the tapioca into a double boiler with one quart of milk; let it cook until it is clear, and then stir in the yolks of four eggs, thoroughly beaten, with one cup of sugar and half a teaspoonful of salt. Stir this mixture constantly until it thickens like soft custard. Season with a teaspoonful of lemon extract and serve perfectly cold.

MIX one pound of fruit with one quart of good, fresh cream, sweetened to taste. Press all through a fine sieve and put in a freezer and proceed as with ice cream. If put into fancy molds, freeze first, and then pack well in the forms and put back in the ice and salt.

BAKED SOUR APPLES.—Peel nice tart apples, leave whole, remove the core by running a narrow knife around it, set it on a deep pie plate and fill the holes with sugar; drop on the sugar in each apple three or four drops of lemon extract, or grate nutmeg over them; pour one teaspoonful of water on each apple; bake in a moderately hot oven; serve cold; very nice. Try them.

LEMON SYRUP.—Squeeze the lemons, straining carefully that no pulp remains. To one pint of juice add two pounds of sugar; set it away until completely dissolved, stirring occasionally, and then bottle it. One or two teaspoonfuls of this syrup in a glass of water makes a good lemonade.

CUSTARD PIE.—One egg, one teaspoonful of sugar heaped up, one level tablespoonful each of corn starch and butter, and one pint of sweet milk. Flavor to suit the taste, and bake with one crust. This makes one pie. It is good when eggs are scarce.

IF sassafras bark is sprinkled among dried fruit and vegetables, it will keep insects from getting in, and will not injure their flavor.

NEVER put salt into soup when cooking till it has been thoroughly skimmed as salt prevents the scum from rising.

A SURE cure for warts is to rub with sand-paper until they bleed and then rub on alum. A few times cured a very bad seed wart for me.

MACHINE grease may be removed from wash goods by dipping the fabric in cold rain water and soda.

"PA," said a Philadelphia lad, "what is a martyr?"

"Oh, don't bother me."

"Ma, what is a martyr?"

"Why, my son, I'm a martyr."

"You a martyr," exclaimed her husband. "How so!"

"Why, this is the third Winter I've worn this bonnet, and I'm married to a man too mean to buy me another one."

Maryland, My Maryland.

Maryland legislators, who are always alive to the public interests have endorsed the new discovery, Red Star Cough Cure, because it contains neither morphia nor opium, and always cures. The price is only 25 cents.

Not by lamentations and mournful chants ought we to celebrate the funeral of a good man, but by hymns; for in ceasing to be numbered with mortals he enters upon the heritage of a diviner life.

Twenty-four Hours to Live.

From John Kuhn, Lafayette, Ind., who announces that he is now in "perfect health," we have the following: "One year ago I was, to all appearance, in the last stages of Consumption. Our best physicians gave my case up. I finally got so low that our doctor said I could only live twenty-four hours. My friends then purchased a bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, which considerably benefitted me. I continued until I took nine bottles, and I am now in perfect health.

A man to be a success must not be a pure idealist, but he must have ideas. He does not want to be sun-dazzled or sun-blind, but he must have glimmer enough to keep him from knocking his head against the wall.

That feeling of extreme debility is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I was tired all over, but Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me new life and strength," says a Pawtucket, R. I., lady. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5.

Pretense has often despoiled a naturally gifted man of the respect his talents would have commanded had they been sensibly adapted to circumstances.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage expressage and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

MANY A POOR SUFFERER has expended hundreds of dollars in the purchase of costly medicines put up in "prescription" form for the cure of rheumatism or gout, and without any benefit. If all such would but drop drugs and attack blood impurities with VINEGAR BITTERS, they would find that nature had provided at least *one* remedy for these terrible afflictions.

A year of pleasure passes like a fleeting breeze, but a moment of sorrow seems an age of pain.

Lame Back? Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy cures distressing diseases of diabetes, gravel and retention of urine.

The affection of parents is best shown to their children by teaching them what is good and true.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya" made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

Great souls are always loyally submissive to what is over them; only mean souls are otherwise.

FITS: All Fits stopped free. Treatise and $2 trial bottle of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A man's own observation, what he finds good of and what he finds hurt of, is the best physic to preserve health.

"I can't Sleep!" Sufferers from nervous prostration, and wasted vitality, can regain health by using Hunt's Kidney Remedy.

What we have to do in this world is not to make our conditions, but to make the best of them.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c

Courage, the commonest of the virtues, obtains more applause than discretion, the rarest of them.

LYON'S Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners keep new boots and shoes from running over. Sold by shoe and hardware dealers.

Love can excuse anything except meanness; but meanness kills love and cripples natural affection.

The best Ankle Boot and Collar Pads are made of zinc and leather. *Try them.*

Never retire at night without being wiser than when you rose in the morning, by having learned something useful during the day.

AGENTS WANTED!

Men and Women who have from one to two hours spare time per day, can easily earn from $5 to $10 per week, if they will act as our Agent for the sale of an article that is valuable for every household. Applicants will please give the name of one or two parties as reference, and address

P. NEUSTAEDTER & CO.,
83 MERCER STREET, New York

BAUGH'S

TRADE MARK

$25

PHOSPHATE

Contains the Life and Essence of Animal Bones. We are selling Baugh's Strictly Pure Raw Bone Meal, also Baugh's Ready Dissolved Pure Animal Bones, at very Low Prices. It would surprise farmers to know how very low they can procure these brands direct from us. Send your name and address, and we will mail you our Phosphate Guide. BAUGH & SONS, 20 So. Del. Ave. Philada., Pa.

RED STAR

TRADE RED STAR MARK.

COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. **25 Cts.**

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ST JACOBS OIL

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19

THE GREAT

GERMAN REMEDY

For Pain Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

FACETIÆ.

THE reporter who is very ignorant always begin his articles, "We are well informed."

When the reporter lies on a mere rumor he writes, "We learn from a perfectly reliable source."

When he is uncertain he writes, "As is well known."

If he has written all that can be written on a subject, he adds, "We might continue this subject for columns."

If he does not hear anything at all, he writes, "It has come to our ears."

If he does not know how an affair started, he writes, "As all our readers are well aware."

If nobody has said a word to him on the subject, he writes, "We have just been assured."

AN eminent citizen of Detroit called upon an eminent physician the other day to consult him about his eyes.

"They seemed all right up to three or four days ago," said the eminent citizen, "but then I noticed that the left eye was failing."

"Do you wear glasses?" asked the physician.

"Oh, yes."

"Let me see them?"

They were passed over, and after a brief inspection the physician broke into a hearty laugh.

"The trouble is with the left eye, eh?" he queried.

"Yes, sir."

"No wonder. Look at your glasses."

The left-hand glass had been lost out.

FIRST Printer (to companion): Well, I see old Jack Smiley is gone?

Second Printer: You don't say? How old was Jack?

First Printer: Ninety-two, and he worked at his trade up to the day of his death.

Second Printer: Let me see. wasn't there something that made Jack a remarkable man?

First Printer: It's very stupid in you to forget it. He was the first printer to set up the words of "Sweet Violets—" did it in his fiftieth year.

DOCTOR'S Wife—"There goes Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Smith, the one with a lovely new Paris costume, and the other with a last winter's suit."

Doctor—"Well, what of it?"

Doctor's Wife—"I don't see why Mrs. Smith can't dress just as well as Mrs. Brown, instead of going about in old clothes. Their husbands are equal partners in the firm,"

Doctor—"Well, I can see."

Doctor's Wife—"You can? How is it?"

Doctor—"Mrs. Smith's husband has promptly sent me a check for my last bill. Mrs. Brown's hasn't."

"WELL," said Mr. Snaggs, looking up from his paper, "a seat in the New York stock exchange has just been sold for $34,000." "Mercy," commented Mrs. Snaggs, "who is going to sing?" "Sing!" howled Snaggs. "What would they sing for at a stock exchange?" "Well, don't be cross, dear. I thought some foreign singer would be there, or seats wouldn't be so dear.

"Said Aaron to Moses
Let's cut off our noses."

Aaron must have been a sufferer from catarrh. The desperation which catarrh produces is often sufficient to make people say and do many rash things and many continue suffering just as if no such cure as Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy existed. It cures every case from the simplest to the most complicated, and all the consequences of catarrh. A person once cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will not be apt to take cold again, as it leaves the mucous membranes healthy and strong. By druggists.

The man who violently hates or ardently loves cannot help being in some degree or sense a slave to the person he detests or adores.

"I Don't Know What Ails Me,"

says many a sufferer. "I have the 'blues' frightfully; I am troubled with headache and dizziness; I have lost my appetite; there is a bad taste in my mouth constantly. What is the matter with me?" We will tell you; you are "bilious." Get a bottle of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," use it faithfully, and you will soon be a new man again. All druggists have it.

It is better to look round on prosperity than back on glory.

Use the surest remedy for catarrh—Dr. Sage's.

So unlike all others, after using the *Hop Porous Plaster* you will have no other kind. They are clean, neat, possess real merit and never fail. Only 25c., at any drug store.

Children have more need of models than of critics.

Relief is immediate, and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

THE Marquis of Lorne is good for something, after all, if he is only a queen's son-in-law. He has applied for an improvement in bicycles. If he has discovered a plan to improve the machine so that it will not begin to wabble as soon as an amateur mounts it, and threaten to throw him off at both sides at once—and finally does so—the marquis ought to make enough out of it to contribute twenty-five cents to the heathen each time he goes to church.

FAIR applicant (to librarian): I'm sure I can't remember the name of the book. How stupid in me to forget it so easily. Let me see, why, Mrs. Blank had it all of last week, "A Story of Algerian Life," capital story too, Mrs. Blank tells me.

Librarian (to puzzled young woman): I haven't the faintest idea to what you refer.

Fair applicant: Won't you look among your books bound in morocco; it really ought to be there.

JUDSON (to young writer): I say, Harry, Why don't you turn your attention to some work that will make your fortune at once, and stop puttering away at this small work? Write a play.

Young writer: I wish I could, I'm sure; but it takes talent to write a play.

Judson: Nonsense, my boy; it requires nothing of the sort. I am sure you could do it.

TO REMOVE mildew, soak in buttermilk and spread on the grass in the sun.

Age respects love, but, unlike youth, it respects little the signs of love.

Catarrh Cured

Catarrh is a very prevalent disease, with distressing and offensive symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives ready relief and speedy cure, as it purifies the blood and tones up the whole system.

"I suffered with catarrh 15 years. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and now I am not troubled any with catarrh, and my general health is much better." I. W. LILLIE, Chicago, Ill.

"I suffered with catarrh six or eight years; tried many wonderful cures, inhalers, etc., spending nearly one hundred dollars without benefit. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and was greatly improved." M. A. ABBEY, Worcester, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH

Cleanses the Head. Relieves Pain at Once. Allays Inflammation. Heals Sores. Restores Taste and Smell. A Positive Cure.

A particle is applied into each nostril. Price 50 cts. at druggists or by mail. Send for circular.
ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

VINEGAR BITTERS

is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system.

In Vinegar Bitters there is vitality but no alcoholic or mineral poison.

Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Vinegar Bitters allays feverishness. It relieves, and in time cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and similar painful diseases.

Vinegar Bitters cures Constipation and prevents Diarrhœa.

Never before has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS to heal the sick.

Send for either of our valuable reference books for ladies, for farmers, for merchants, our Medical Treatise on Diseases, or our Catechism on Intemperance and Tobacco, which last should be read by every child and youth in the land.

Any two of the above books mailed free on receipt of four cents for registration fees.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., 592 Washington St., N.Y.

Face, Hands, Feet, and all their imperfections, including Facial Development, Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, Moth, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne, Rift Heads, Scars, Pitting & their treatment Dr. John Woodbury, 37 N. Pearl St., Albany, N.Y. Est'b'd 1870. Send 10c. for book.

GEN. GRANT'S MEMOIRS.

Special arrangements and *extra terms* secured by addressing APPOMATTOX, Box 179, Phila., Pa

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

PENNYROYAL PILLS!

"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH"

The Original and Only Genuine. Safe and always reliable. Beware of Worthless Imitations. "Chichester's English" are the best made. Indispensable TO LADIES. Inclose 4c. (stamps) for particulars, testimonials, etc., in letter sent you by return mail. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co., 2807 Madison Sq., Philada., Pa.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

It has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction.

MURPHY BROS. Paris, Tex.

It has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the seldom.

A. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A Sure relief for ASTHMA. Price 50 cts. by mail. E. STOWELL & CO. Charlestown, Mass.

WELL BORING AND PIPE DRIVING MACHINES. Tools for all kinds of Wells. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, O.

WANTED An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary $75. per Month and Expenses. Expenses in advance. Canvassing outfit FREE. Particulars free. Standard Silver-ware Co. Boston, Mass.

FITS STOPPED FREE. Marvelous success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

53 453

RUPTURE Cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, the successful specialist. Base at once; no operation or delay from business; tested by hundreds of cures. Main Office, 931 Arch St., Phila. Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; at 2719 North Fifth St., 6 to 9 P. M. Sundays

MITCHELL'S PERFORATED BELLADONNA PLASTERS cure all Aches and Pains. Sure remedy for that tired feeling between the shoulders. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use IN THE WORLD.

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve **PAIN** with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer, **RADWAY'S READY RELIEF** will afford instant ease.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

It will, in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Summer Complaint, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

TRAVELERS should always carry a bottle of **RADWAY'S READY RELIEF** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Malaria in its Various Forms.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Price 50 cents. Sold by druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Builds up the broken-down constitution, purifies the blood, restoring health and vigor. Sold by druggists; $1 a bottle.

Dr. Radway's Pills,

For **DYSPEPSIA** and for the cure of all the disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Constipation, Biliousness, Piles, Headache, etc. Price 25 cents.

DR. RADWAY & CO. 32 Warren St. N.Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN

You are allowed *a free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of *Nervous Debility*, loss of *Vitality* and *Manhood*, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor, and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in *sealed envelope* mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

Christmas Greens!

—FOR—

CHURCHES and STORES.

We are headquarters for all sorts of greens for the

HOLIDAYS.

LAUREL WREATHING,
HOLLY BY THE BARREL,
LYCOPODIUM WREATHING,
GREEN MOSS, &c., &c., &c.

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS

For all occasions,

WEDDINGS,
RECEPTIONS,
FUNERALS.

Write us for estimates. You will find us low in our prices. Flowers the best in the market.

THE FLORAL EXCHANGE,

614 CHESTNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

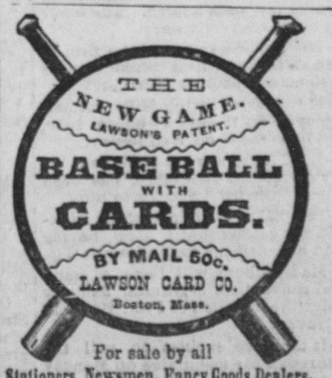
DRS. J. N. & J. B. HOBENSACK.

THOSE AFFLICTED WITH THE EFFECTS OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS AND MERCURIALIZATION should not hesitate to consult J. N. and J. B. HOBENSACK, of 206 North Second street, Philadelphia. Hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M.

Advice free. Read our new book, "The Mystery, etc." Price, 10c. Also treatment by mail.

RIDGE'S FOOD

If a child is properly nourished, quiet nights and a joyous, happy childhood is the result. Thousands of infants are peevish and fretful because they are being slowly starved, owing to the inability of mothers to supply the proper nourishment. Ridge's Food will supply the deficiency better than any other. Indeed, thousands have been successfully reared on Ridge's Food alone.



For sale by all Stationers, Newsmen, Fancy Goods Dealers.

LE PAGE'S GLUES

Used by the best manufacturers and mechanics in the world. Pullman Palace Car Co., Mason & Hamlin Organ & Piano Co., &c., *for all kinds of fine work.*

At the New Orleans Exposition, joints made with it endured a testing strain of over

1600 Pounds TO A SQUARE INCH.

Pronounced strongest glue known.

TWO GOLD MEDALS.

London, 1883. New Orleans, 1885.

If your dealer does not keep it send his card and 10c. postage for sample can, FREE.

RUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Mass.

THURSTON'S PEARL TOOTH POWDER
Keeping Teeth Perfect and Gums Healthy.

Blair's Pills Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, $1.00; round, 50 cts.

MORPHINE Chloral and Opium Habits EASILY CURED. BOOK FREE. DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, Jefferson, Wisconsin

WORMS in the human body ERADICATED by using CLARK'S WORM SYRUP! INFALLIBLE! An old-time remedy. Safe and effectual in its action. Price 25 cents a bottle. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

Dulms' Business College, Philadelphia. Terms only $40. Situations furnished. Write for circulars.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., JAN. 13, 1886.

TERMS.—$2 per year in advance. $2.50 when not in advance. Advertisements 20 cents per line for three insertions. One colum per year $90—½ colum $45.

☞Hereafter all subscribers paying their subscription in advance, will get a credit of two months additional as a premium on $2 in advance.

Removal to the Merchant's Square.

☞About January 15th we will occupy our Elegant NEW ROOMS opposite PHILADELPHIA BRANCH CLOTHING HALL.

We will be glad to see all our old patrons at our new stand, and will endeavor to do our very best to make the call profitable.

We will be glad to show a nice line of goods and at prices that are bound to please you

D. Graman & Son,

BUSH ARCADE, BELLEFONTE.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Sleighing is getting better.

——Birthday cards from 2 cents to 75 cents—J. D. Murray. tf

——Sale of Chas. Ripka, dec'd, 4 miles south of Sp. Mills, Jan. 30. ts

——Mr. Wm. Colyer, of Tusseyville, gave us a call on Monday.

——Good assortment of bird cages for sale at Murray's drug store. tf

——A grand ball was given last Friday at Musser's Millheim hotel.

——The town-council have elected Chas. Arney street commissioner.

——All the best cough drops in the market at Murray's drug store. tf

——Landlord Haag, of Pleasant Gap, is recovering from his recent illness.

——Wednesday morning was our coldest—mercury was 10 deg. below zero.

——Dr. Stamm has purchased the old brick Sankey homestead, in Millheim.

——Sales advertised in the REPORTER reach every nook and corner of the valley.

——Read advertisement of Logan Machine works, in another column of this paper.

—Thermometer in some places here was 6 degrees below zero on Tuesday morning.

——Ph. B. Stover and wife, of Pleasant Valley, Ks., are in Haines township visiting relatives.

——Rev. T. F. Dornblaser, of Topeka, Kan., has been extended a call to the Salona charge.

——Union county sleighs are on the Centre county market this week—called up by the snow.

——The finest assortment of birthday cards ever seen in this part of the state—J. D. Murray. tf

——The Misses Alexander, of Millheim haver returned from a prolonged visit to the west.

— Kleckner's hotel garden, at Coburn, was completely washed away last week by the flood.

——The road to the station is drifted shut with snow, and a road has been made through the fields.

——Millheim sustained considerable damage by last week's rains. The lower end of town was very watery.

——The junior member of the firm of Houseman & Rowl, near Stone Mill, is about to take in another "partner."

——F. Confer, of Spring Mills, formerly employed at the grain house here, popped in to see us on Wednesday.

——J. M. Dale, a recent student in Beaver & Gephart's law office, has been admitted to the bar. Success to him.

——The 6:37 a. m. train east on Monday did not get here until noon, having stuck in a snow-bank near Pleasant Gap.

——Madisonburg will have a grand musical convention, beginning January 23, under the direction of Prof. Beck, of Lock Haven.

——It took two engines to pull the train through the mountains on Monday morning and open the snow banks in the valley.

——Mrs. R. B. Hartman, of Millheim, sustained a fracture of the wrist, a few days ago, from a fall on one of the crossings of that town.

——We didn't think any of the Bellefone papers would get over the holidays, but all appeared on time. We judged good things would snow 'em under.

——The Mifflinburg *Times* is a new journalistic venture, by Geo. Foot, formerly of the Millheim "Berichter." The *Times* is spirited in its get-up, and we wish it success.

—There was quite a snow storm last Friday night—covering the ground with about 12 inches of snow, accompanied by a fierce storm which raged all day Saturday and Sunday.

——It is rumored that mine host Bibby will take charge of Long's cave hotel next summer, and that the jovial landlord of the Millheim National, Frain, will take a hotel elsewhere.

——The borough ordinances as passed so far by the town-council will be found on the inside pages of the REPORTER, and should be studied by our citizens, so they may know how to keep clear of the law.

——Centre County Pomona Grange will meet in the hall of Progress Grange, in Centre Hall, Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 10 a. m. Hon Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer of the National Grange, will be in attendance.

——Mr. Will Zerbe, formerly of Williamsport, dropped in on us the other day. Will has been traveling, striking Florida, Canada and landing in Nebraska, where he put up for the last 18 months. He will return to Neb. in the spring.

——AARONSBURG.—Our town kept high and dry during last week's flood. H. H. Weaver purchased M. Harper's property adjoining the Reformed church. The Lutheran, Reformed and Evangelical festivals passed off pleasantly.

——The snow storm which set in on Friday night was an unusually fierce one. Many of the roads are blockaded by snow drifts and travel impeded. The railroad srains had to fight their way through drifts on Saturday morning, and the train due here at 4:30 p. m. did not come along until 4 hours later.

——Notwithstanding there are carloads of prop timber going from our county, and from other counties, every day, to the coal regions to prop up the mines, there are constant cave-ins and sinking down of houses and loss of lives. The surface caves in by the acre and the enormous caverns left by the coal mining operators are pregnant with destruction of life and property.

——Mrs. Margaret Clemson Henderson died in San Francisco, Cal., on the 21st of December. She was the wife of Dr. M. A. Henderson, formerly of Harris township, this county. Her son, A. Boyd Henderson, Esq., is a leading lawyer in San Francisco, and is recognized as the most prominent editor on the Pacific coast, being editor of the *Daily Examiner.*—*Republican.*

——Twelve days of 1886 have passed over us and in them we had a sample of every kind of weather. January 1 and 2 were mild and spring like. Then came a tremendous rain lasting nearly four days, rounding up with thunder and lightning. Following on the heels of this we were treated to one of the fiercest snow storms on record, with the thermometer away down below zero. For variety 1886 takes the cake so far.

——The Lewistown *Press* says it has turned out that the chap who palmed himself off as Harry E. Bell, of Lewistown, in the matrimonial role over in Centre county, was Russel Kinzer, who deserted his wife at Newton Hamilton several weeks ago. We are pleased to state that there is a warrant out for his arrest on charge of bigamy and horse stealing. Russel has evidently proven himself to be a green-eyed monster.

—Hon. Mortimer Whitehead, of New Jersey, will deliver a public lecture on "Agriculture and Organization of Farmers" at Centre Hall, Tuesday evening, Jan. 19, at 7.30 p. m. Mr. Whitehead is one of the most brilliant and versatile lecturers that has ever appeared before the public. All who hear him are delighted with his valuable and interesting lectures. All are cordially invited. Admission free.

——A son of Mr. John Emerick, of Wolf's Store, while on his way to Coburn the other Tuesday morning, met with a serious accident and almost miraculously escaped from being killed. The horse he was driving suddenly ran away, breaking the front axle of the buggy and throwing the boy out on the turnpike. He was dragged on the road by the runaway horse, for a good distance, on his back and received heavy and painful bruises. The horse in striking the broken axle in his mad run cut himself badly. We have not heard since how the suffering boy is getting along.—*Journal.*

——The other evening, in Murray's drug store, a number of persons were discussing the propriety of organizing a stock company to buy up all the sleighs on hand in Mifflinburg, some 700 in number, at $18 per sleigh, and salting them down for next winter. What a boom that would be for sleigh builders down there, and blasted little would they care whether we got any snow this winter if Centre Hall philanthrophists would agree to wade into sleighs to that extent. Mifflinburg would not object to be struck by that kind of lightning even in winter.

——The directors of the Centre county Mutual Fire Ins. Co., P. of H., met at the Cummings House, Bellefonte, Jan 5th. After closing the business for the year, they found that all losses for 1885 were paid without any assessments. A full board was not present owing to the trains being late on the Bald Eagle R. R. Members reporting were, I. S. Frain, Jas. A. Keller, G. L. Goodhart, J. S. Boal, Jos. W. Marshall, L. C. Rearich, P. Hockman, C. Dale, Jr., H. W. McCracken, G. W. McWilliams, W. T. Irvin, J. H. Barnhart, H. Brown. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, I. S. Frain; Vice President, James A. Keller; Treasurer, G. L. Goodhart; Secretary, C. Dale, Jr.

POTTERS MILLS.

Miss Edeth Sankey has gone to Lutherville, Md., to go to school. Success to her.

The water was so high last week as to cause our pleasant teacher Johnny Miller to have holiday; might have gone down in a boat, Johnny.

Our enterprising merchant, Samuel Strong, says he will close out his stock of merchandise as soon as possible, and give his attention to his flour and chop mill.

Wm. Allison & Bro. shut down their factory on last Saturday, and will not start up again until next spring.

Michael Confer made his last trip to Centre Hall with the mail on Saturday. Hereafter it will be carried by a man on foot, whose name the writer does not know. KINDLING.

SUBSIDING AT LOCK HAVEN.

Lock Haven, Pa., Jan. 6.—The flood has subsided to the 8 foot mark and travel was resumed on the railroads to-day. The damage to the Penn's canal is extensive. Monroe, Fredericks & Co., at Farrondsville, lose about $5,000 by the breaking of the dams and the damage to their brick works. Kintzing, Shaffer & Co. lose heavily on saw logs that went adrift on Beech Creek. Business is generally resumed in the city to-day.

A FAMILY INSANE OVER RELIGION.

Danville, Ill., Jan. 5.—The surviving members of the family of the late Wolcott Allen, a wealthy farmer at the time of his death, have just gone hopelessly insane over religion. They are all converts of a recent revival. George Allen, aged 32, was adjudged insane yesterday, and his brother, Heber Allen, 34 years old, was adjudged insane to-day. Each has a wife and two children. Miss Mary Allen, aged 24, will be tried for insanity to-morrow, and their mother, 60 years old, is also pronounced demented.

THE RAGING BLIZZARD.

Wider in Extent and Fiercer Than Ever Known.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—The blizzard raging throughout Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota and Minnesota, is declared to be of wider extent and fiercer in character than has been known before in years. All moving western trains are behind time. Many other trains have been snowed in and abandoned. Very little can be learned concerning the abandoned trains or the further effects of the storm, owing to stoppage of telegraph communication. The temperature throughout Dakota is stated to be 20 to 40 degrees below zero, with a wild blizzard blowing.

OUR CHRISTMAS OFFER to any of our readers: We will send you the CENTRE REPORTER one year free if you will send us two new cash names for a year. This Christmas offer will only hold good to January 15, '86. A chance to get the REPORTER one year free.

(Ordinances continued from inside page.)

ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Centre Hall and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same—

The owners or occupants of all property in the built up portion of the town shall within six hours after a fall or deposit of snow or sleet remove the same from their respective pavements or side walks, and upon neglect or refusal so to do they shall upon conviction pay a fine not exceeding One Dollar for each offense.

W. R. CAMP, Secretary. M. DERSTINE, President.

Approved, Dec. 30, A. D., 1885.

JOHN RISHEL, Chief Burgess.

MARRIED.

Dec. 24, at Nittany Hall, by Solomon Peck, J. P., Alfred Hufferd, of Milton, to Miss Lucy Rossman, of Nittany Hall.

At Howard, Dec. 24, by Rev. Owen Hicks, T. E. Gardner to Miss Alice Schenk, both of Howard.

At Howard, by the same, John Lyon to Miss Cory E. Gardner, both from near Howard

In Lemont, Dec. 31, by Rev. Chas. T. Steck, C. H. Osmer, of Bellefonte, and Arminta Wian, of Lemont.

Dec. 6, by Rev. W. H. Groh, George G. Shuey, of College twp., and Miss Sarah E. Bross, of New Cumberland, Pa.

DIED.

On Jan. 2, in Miles twp., Mrs. Shultz, aged 42 years.

January 5, at the toll gate, Pleasant Gap, Mrs. Eliza Barnes, aged 68 years.

We should have better preaching if the preachers were all sound and healthy men. Calvin may have had the dyspepsia, but it did him no good as a thelogian. A methodist minister of Hartford, Conn., writes that Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" cured him of chronic liver disease and indigestion. His bretheren of all denominations are respectfully invited to note the fact. Sick preachers are in poor condition to proclaim the gospel news. Sound bodies are wanted. jan

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by J. Zeller & Son, Bellefonte, druggists. jan7y

The burdock plant is one of the best diuretics of kidney regulators in the vegetable world, and the compound known as Burdock Blood Bitters, is unsurpassed in all diseases of the kidneys, liver and blood.

The finest alterative and anti-bilious medicine on earth is Samaritan Nervine. $1.50.

"Doctors said my child must die with spasms. Samaritan Nervine cured him." Wm. E. Tanner, Dayton, Ohio. $1.50 at druggists.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES Is Excellent in Lung Troubles.

Dr. Enoch Calloway, LaGrange, Ga., says: "I have used Scott's Emulsion with wonderful success in all Lung troubles, also find it has no equal in Summer Diarrhoea of Children." jan

WORTH REMEMBERING.—Hereafter subscribers to the REPORTER, who will remit one year's subscription in advance can retain **25** Cents as a premium for advance pay.

Any of our subscribers sending us the names of two new subscribers with the cash one year in advance, will get one year's credit free on REPORTER.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The most important discovery is that which brings the most good to the greatest number. Dr. King's new Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, will preserve the health and save life, and is a priceless boon to the afflicted. Not only does it cure consumption, but coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, hoarseness, and all affections of the throat, chest and lungs, yield at once to its wonderful curative powers. If you doubt this get a trial bottle free at J. Zeller & Son's. drug store, Bellefonte.

AN END TO BONE SCRAPING.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Having had a running sore on my leg for 8 years, my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used instead three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at 50 cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c per box at J. Zeller & Son's drug store, Bellefonte.

ST. ELMO HOTEL,

Nr. 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Reduced rates to $2 00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.

JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor.

tf

TO FARMERS.

Before selling grain call at the Centre Hall Roller Mill and you will secure better prices than elsewhere. We are paying several cents per bushel advance over market prices for good wheat. We buy all kinds of wheat and coarse grain, and will *positively* pay higher prices than any other grain dealers. We have completed arrangements for a coal yard and in a very short time expect to have all kinds of coal on hand, which we will sell to our customers for cash or grain at the very lowest prices. We promise to put coal in the market for considerable less than the present prices at Centre Hall.

Good bran for sale at $15 per ton.

Respectfully,

tf KURTZ & SON.

CLOSING SALE.

The first week of our Closing sale is over, and we are gratified with the result.

Quantities of Underware have gone and we still offer what is in stock at the special prices. Come quick.

We are selling to dispose of stock, not to make money.

☞Notice our prices.☜

Coal Oil 9c per gal. Headlight 15c. Red Head Light 18.

Honey Table Syrup 40c gal. New Orleans 70c.

13 lbs. Gran. Sugar, $1. 13 lbs. Soft A Sugar, $1.

1 lb. Best Tea, 50c.

Bes Calico' 5½c. Cheap Calico 3½ at 4c.

60c Underware for 48c. 25c Cotton——, 19.

10c Ginghams, 8½c. Boys' and Men's Boots very cheap.

New Brunswick Rubbers, retail 50 cents reduced to 39c.

Blair's Keystone Stationery for Holiday trade—Box Papers, etc.

Darby & Co's French Candy assortment just received and very fine. Best candies for the holidays

Our store room will be for rent after April first, 1886. Call at the store for information.

MARY A. DINGES, Owner. C. DINGES, Agent.

We also have a number of very desirable building lots, just outside the Borough limits and about 100 rods from the railroad station, facing the railroad, which we offer at $125, and $150 for corner lots, on easy terms by monthly at the ments on two or three years time. Apply at, store. Very Truly, MARY A. DINGES

C. DINGES, Agent. Proprietress.

MUST GO.

The horrible nauseous worm-seed compounds called vermifuges and worm syrups, many of them as worthless as they are obnoxious, have had their day. It's a downright cruelty to compel a child to take them, when McDonald's Celebrated Worm Powders, so easy and pleasant to take that children will take them and never know a medicine is being administered, can be procured for the small sum of 25 cents. Any case of failure to cause expulsion where worms exist, the money promptly refunded. For sale at Murray's.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co., Philadelphia Agents.

THE GREAT ZINGARI.

For toothache and neuralgia has no equal. Warranted. Only 15 cents at all drug stores. Sold by Murray.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co, Philadelphia Agents.

I had to comb back the hair from my forehead and omit the parting to conceal my baldness. Since then Parker's Hair Balsam has made my hair as thick and glossy as ever. Ladies whose hair is getting thin will find the Balsam just splendid. Mary Swanson, Chicago. jan

Many suffering people drag themselves about with failing strength, feeling that they are steadily sinking into the grave, when by using Parker's Tonic they would find a cure commencing with the first dose, and vitality and strength surely coming back to them. jan

"Dozens of letters a day pour in upon Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., from people who have been benefited by using his popular preparation called Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy." And they often illustrate what this remarkable medicine accomplishes in some new and hitherto untried field of operation. Not infrequently patients come long distances to grasp the Doctor by the hand and express their gratitude for deliverance from pain."—Troy, New York, Daily Times. jan

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Company of Centre County, Pa.

CENTRE HALL, PA., January 11, 1886.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter, the Twenty-eighth Annual Statement of the transactions of the Company is hereby presented:

ASSETS.

Bills receivable, being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 20,064 97
Cash premiums paid and due on same		462 66
Borrowed money		718 75
Cash in treasury		546 50
To which add tax No. 14 in course for collection	$ 5,268 43	
Less per cet. for collect'g	263 42—	5,005 01
Making the total available assets for the past year		26,797 89

EXPENSES.

Compensation to Direc'r	$ 173 15	
Salary of Secretary	100 00	
Salary of Treasurer	50 00	
Printing, office rent, postage and stationery	77 74	
Making duplicates and state insurance report	13 00	
Election board	5 00	
Mrs. Neff, loss on stable	350 00	
Wm. Wolf, " "	200 00	
Lutheran Ch. building	3,462 70	
Wm. Swabb, on implements, grain, etc	720 00	
W S Musser, loss, partial	20 00	
Balance due D M Wolf	34 51	
Wm. McFarlane	1,800 00	
Haines Township School Board	400 00	
Maggie and Kate Alexander, loss on house and stable	1,134 64	
Moses Thompson, part pay on house	300 00	
J H & J F Kreamer	20 00	
S D Musser, partial loss	100 74	
Interest on losses unpaid when due, &c	24 19—$	6,935 07
Total accruing assets and funds of the Co. the past year, less expens's		17,812 82
To which add notes of 1881, 2, 3 and 4		122,808 73
		$140,621 55
Minus cancelations, carpenter risks and tax on notes		17,908 43
Making the total available assets of the Co. this day		122,713 12
Face value of premium notes in force		142,873 70
Insurance taken the past year	$ 235,151 53	
Risks and insurances of '81, '82, '83 and '84	1,272,113 74—	
Making risks and insurances this day		1,507,265 27
Liabilities for loss Wm. McFarlane $700 00		
Moses Thompson 700 00		
D S Erb 144 72		
Losses of Simon P Ruble, D S Kauffman & Co. and W L Musser adjusted by the board not yet accepted by the parties		
Amount outstanding		$1,962 29

At the election held the same day the following named members were elected directors for the ensuing year: Samuel Gramley, Daniel Brumgart, J. H. Musser, H. E. Duck, J. B. Fisher, S. J. Herring, Fred Kurtz, S. G. Slack, Wm. McFarlane, Jacob Botterf, J. G. Baily, H. C. Campbell.

D. F. LUSE, Secretary. FRED KURTZ, President.

——After Sept. 1 our stock of zephyrs yarns, embroidery and knitting silks, and everything pertaining to the line of fancy work, will be complete and kept up as it formerly was at our old stand before the fire. GOLDSMITH BROS.

——Our stock of fall and winter woolens is now in, and on all orders for the next 30 days, we will allow a discount of 10 per cent. GOLDSMITH BROS., Merchant Tailors, Bellefonte, Pa.

——Merchant tailoring at the Philadelphia Branch, and satisfaction guaranteed. An experienced head oversees this department. tf

CENTRE HALL LOTS.—Building lots ¼ mile east of Centre Hall station, for sale Prices, $100, $110 to $115 per lot. Payments easy. 3m FRED KURTZ.

——Corn meal grists will be ground at the Centre Hall roller mill, Tuesday and Saturday of each week. tf

——PORTLAND CUTTERS.—Three new first-class Cortland Cotters for sale by Aaron Harter, Centre Hall. tf

CASH paid for Hides, at the Centre Hall station, by Aaron Harter. tf

——Shoemakers—I can supply you with rubber cement for mending gum boots, etc.—J. D. Murray. tf

TO RENT—A wagon-maker and paint shop. Apply to G. A. RUNK, 6jan3t Spring Mills, Pa.

——Dont forget to take a look at our $2.50 calf boots and our $2.50 solid calf shoe for men. GRAMAN & SON.

——Whole pepper ground to order at Murray's drug store. tf

——A fine sleigh for sale, cheap, for cash. Apply at the REPORTER office tf

Attention is called to the advertisement of Keller's Catarrh Remedy, the great blood purifier of the world, in an other column. One bottle possesses more virtue than half a dozen of ordinary patent preparations.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined, passed, and remain filed of record in the Register's office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 27th day of January, A. D., 1886, for allowance and confirmation:

1 The account of Wm. H. Miller, administrator of, etc, of Martin Meese, late of Spring township, deceased.

2 The account of James W. Runkle, guardian of Reuben Breon, a minor child of Daniel Breon, late of Gregg twp., dec'd.

3 The account of Harry Branstetter, administrator of, etc., of Joseph Branstetter, late of Half Moon twp., dec'd.

4 The first and final account of D. M. Rockey, administrator of, etc, of Solomon Kleckner, late of Miles twp., dec'd.

5 Partial account of Dr. M. Stewart, trustee of Daniel B. Mulhollan, under will of John Mulhollan, late of Burnside twp., dec'd.

6 The first and final account of Robert Henderson, administrator de bonis non of Wm. Laughlin, late of Taylor, twp., dec'd.

7 The account of Josiah J. Hoy, executor of, etc, of Susannah Hoy, late of Marion twp., dec'd.

8 The account of D. Z. Kline, administrator of, etc, of George H. Weaver, late of Bellefonte boro., deceased.

9 First and final account of John D. Decker, administrator of, etc, of Catharine Lingle, late of Potter twp., dec'd. JAS. A. M'CLAIN, Register.

LEGAL NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattles set apart to widows under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D., 1851 have been confirmed ni. si. by the Court and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphan's Court of Centre County and if no exceptions be filed thereto on or before the first day of next term the same will be confirmed absolutely.

1 Inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Michael Ney, late of Haines twp., deceased, set apart to his widow, Catherine Ney.

2 Inventory and appraisment of the personal property of William Harter, late of Haines twp., deceased, set apart to his widow, Rebecca Harter.

3 Inventory and appraisement of the personal property of John George Weaver, late of Gregg twp., deceased, set apart to his widow, Magdalena Weaver.

4 Inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Dennis Reese, late of Taylor township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Margaret Reese.

5 Inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Reuben Reese, late of Worth township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Catharine Reese.

6 Inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Rev W. A. Ridge, late of Liberty township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Annie E. Ridge.

Inventory and appraisement of the personal property of John H. Deitrick, late of Walker twp., deceased, set apart to his widow, Sarah A. Deitrick. JAMES A. M'CLAIN, C. O. C.

Bellefonte, Pa., Dec. 30, 1885.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court, the undersigned will offer at public sale the following described real estate of Sarah Kuhn, dec'd, at CENTRE HALL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, at 2 o'clock, p. m.: A certain tract of land situate in the town of Centre Hall, Centre County, Pa., bounded on the north by land of Jacob Ripka, on the east by lands of John H. Miller, on the south by lands of Joseph Bitner's heirs, and on the west by turnpike road, containing in breadth four perches and in length ten perches, being part of same tract or piece of land which was awarded to Wm. Harkins by the Orphan's Court of Centre County in proceedings had in partition of the real estate of Moses Feimlee, dec'd. Thereon erected a Two-story Frame Dwelling HOUSE, Stable and other outbuildings.

Terms—One-third of purchase money on confirmation of sale, balance in two equal annual payments, with interest. To be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

J. L. SPANGLER, Agent.

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for license in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for Centre County, and that application will be made at the next session of said Court to grant the same:

John Ramsdale	Philipsburg Boro.,	Tavern.
Robert Taylor	" "	"
John West	" "	"
Thos. W. Whitton	" "	"
Peter Ashcroft	" "	"
A. B. Freeman	Liberty Township,	
James I. Delong	"	"
James Redding	Snow Shoe Twp.,	
Chas. M. Heisler	Bellefonte Borough,	Saloon.
Edward A. Brown	" "	Tavern.
T. F. Moyer	Miles Township	"
A. S. Goodrich	Rush "	"

R. G. BRETT, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Dec. 28, '85.

NOTICE.—In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Mrs. Nancy Hurst, deceased, late of the Haines twp. Notice is hereby given to Jacob G. Eby, of Shannon, Carl county, Illinois; and Epharim Eby, of Garwin, Tamma county, Iowa, heirs of said decedent, that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, a writ of partition has been issued from said court to the Sheriff of said county, returnable at the next term; and that the inquest will meet for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent, on Thursday, the 21st day January, 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, upon the premises, at which time and place you can attend if you see proper.

W. MILES WALKER, 6jan3t Sheriff.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court on Monday, the 25th day of January, 1886, at 10 a. m., under the Corporation Act of 1874, and the supplement thereto for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church at Coburn." The character and object whereof is "To worship the Almighty God according to the formula of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements. ADAM HOY, Solicitor.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading in hardware, under the name of Wilson, M'Farlane & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Isaac Mitchell retiring from the firm. The business of the firm will be liquidated by Robert M'Farlane.

ROBERT M'FARLANE, ISAAC MITCHELL.

Bellefonte, Jan. 4, 1886.

The business will be continued under the style of J. Kyle M'Farlane & Co., at the same stand, Humes' Block, Allegheny St. Kyle M'Farlane has been admitted to an interest. 6jan4

No sufferer from any scrofulous disease, who will fairly try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, need despair of a cure. It will purge the blood of all impurities, thereby destroying the germs from which scrofula is developed, and will infuse new life and vigor throughout the whole physical organization.

Some say "Consumption can't be cured." Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, as proved by forty years' experience, will cure this disease when not already advanced beyond the reach of medical aid. Even then its use affords very great relief, and insures refreshing sleep.

MARKETS.

Reported by EVANS BROS., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 56 North Water St., Philad.

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Cheese and all kinds of Country produce. Quick sales, good prices and quick returns.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10, 1886.

BUTTER.		
Creamery, Penn'a, extra		34
" Western "		33
EGGS.		
Penn'a, Del and Md., per doz	crates	27
" " "	bbls	26
Western, ex brands	crates	26
LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, straight, nearby	per lb	11
" mixed "	"	10
" Western, straight	"	10
" " mixed	"	9
Roosters	"	7
Ducks, Spring	"	12
Turkeys	"	11
DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, extra, young	per lb	15
" poor to medium	"	13
" old toms	"	12
Spring Chickens, dry picked	"	11
" " scalded	"	9
" Ducks	"	14
LIVE CALVES AND SHEEP.		
Calves, Del & Md, prime	per lb	8
" Fair to good	"	6 @ 6¾
" Common stock	"	3 4
Sheep, prime	"	4
Lambs, extra	"	6
Live Cattle	"	5
Hogs, live	"	5¾
Pigs, live	"	4 5
Dressed Pork	"	5 @ 5¾
NUTS.		
Chestnuts, per bushel	$2 00	2 25
Shellbarks, do	80	90
Walnuts, do	40	50
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.		
Cabbage	per basket	35
"	per 100	$4 00
Apples, new	per bbl	2 00
Potatoes, Early Rose	per bus	60
" Burbanks, choice	"	65
" Mixed Lots	"	55
HAY AND STRAW.		
Timothy, choice	per ton $	$16 00
" fair	" 12 00	15 00
Cut Hay	"	21 00
Rye Straw	"	20 00
Wheat straw	"	11 00
Oats Faw	"	10 00
SEEDS.		
Timothy	per bu 1 90	2 00
Clover	per lb	9½ 10
Flax	per bu	1 40
CHEESE.		
N Y Factory, choice		10½
Ohio, fat, fine		10
DRIED FRUIT.		
Pitted Cherries	per lb 9	11
Raspberries	"	17
Blackberries	" 7½	8
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	"	4½
" do pared	"	10
Apples, ⅓s	"	3
" do sliced	"	4
BEANS.		
New Marrow	per bus	1 60
Old do	"	
Marrow Pea Bean	"	1 55
White Kidney Bean	"	1 90
Red do do	"	2 00
Green Peas	"	1 15
WOOL.		
Tub-Washed	per lb 30	31
Unwashed	" 22	29
FEATHERS.		
Choice Geese	per lb	52
Prime "	" 47	49
Chicken	" 4	5
Turkey, as to quality	" 7	8
Duck	" 25	30
HIDES.		
Hides, Dry	per lb 10	12
Calf, Salted	" 11	13
Hides, Green, Steer	" 5½	6
" " Cow	" 5	5½
" " Bull	" 4	4½
" Salted Steer	" 8½	9
" " Cow	"	9
Sheep Skins, per piece	25	75
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Lard, Country lots, prime	per lb 6¾	7½
Tallow, Solid	"	7
" Cake	"	5¼
Honey in Comb	" 10	11
Country Soap	" 5	6

Price Current Subject to Market Fluctuation.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, 1 mile east of Centre Hill, on Saturday, January 30, the following described real estate of Jacob M. Treaster, dec'd: A tract of land containing 48 ACRES, and 71 perches, 35 Acres are clear and in good cultivation; the balance timbered with pine, hemlock, beech, lynn, and hickory, thereon erected a Plank Frame HOUSE, good new barn, and other outbuildings. Good water near the house. Orchard of choice fruit on the premises. Also an unimproved Water Power on this tract, one mile east of Centre Hill, on Sinking Creek; this tract is watered by Sinking Creek and Laurel Run.

Also a tract of land near the Red Mill, containing 8 ACRES and 121 perches, all clear, thereon erected a Log Dwelling HOUSE, and Log Stable. Water near the house. Orchard of Choice Fruit on this tract. Terms on day of sale. Sale at 1 p m. THE HEIRS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first partial account of John Grove, assignee of Jacob McCool, of Gregg twp., Centre county, Pa., for the benefit of the creditors has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, and that said account will be presented at the Court for confirmation at January term, next. R. G. BRETT, 6jan3t Prothonotary.

TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.—A tract of timber land, in the Seven Mts., one mile south of Potters Mills, containing 115 ACRES, 108 Perches. Bounded by lands of W. J. Thompson, Sam'l Treaster, McCoy heirs and others, being the land of the heirs of Evan Evans, and is well covered with Yellow and Pitch Pine and young Chestnut timber. The tract is almost level and a public road leads direct to it from the turnpike. Will be sold reasonable. Apply to G. L. GOODHART, 16dec3m Centre Hill.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, there will be exposed at public sale on the premises, in POE VALLEY, in Penn Twp., on SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, at 10 a. m., the following valuable real estate, late the property of Daniel S. Auman, dec'd, of Penn twp., bounded and described as follows: Bounded by lands of Thos. P. Cope, John Immel, William L. Musser and Peter Wenrich, containing 100 ACRES, about 50 Acres is cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The rest of the land is covered with good timber. Thereon erected a fine House and Barn and other outbuildings, all new and in first class condition. There is also a very valuable Saw Mill, in perfect running order, on the property, and a new Cider Press, in good order. There is a fine Orchard yielding choice fruit. The farm is well watered. This is a desirable property and would be a good investment for any one.

Terms—Ten per cent. of purchase money cash on day of sale, ⅓ on confirmation of sale and the balance in one year, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

JOHN D. DECKER, CHAS. C. AUMAN, Administrators, &c.

HOUSE AND LOT, at Centre Hill, property of Mrs. Annie Moyer, is offered at private sale. Home is a one-story frame; stable and other outbuildings on lot. A good location for a blacksmith. Apply at the Reporter office. 6jan3t

CENTRE HALL MARKETS.

PRODUCE AT THE STORES.

Butter	18	Eggs	22
Ham	12	Sides	8
Shoulders	8	Potatoes	20
Lard	6		

The highest prices paid for grain at the Centre Hall Roller Mill. Farmers call at the mill before you sell.

Prices at J. D. Long & Son's,

SPRING MILLS, PA.

Small Stove Coal	$ 4 30	White & mixed	$ 80
Chestnut	4 20	Butter	18
Egg	4 10	Eggs	20
Pea	2 65	Potatoes	35
Snow Shoe	2 50	Lard	7
Red Wheat	85	Pork	6